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MISS FIDELIA FISKE.

Few, if any, of that devoted band of men and women who have labored so faithfully, and with such eminent success, among the Nestorians,—few, indeed, of all the "honorable," godly women, whose praise will long be in the churches, from their connection with the missionary work,—will be held in more lasting, loving, honored and grateful remembrance than Fidelia Fiske. Not the Nestorian mission and the Nestorian Christians only,—to whom, until recently, she hoped to return,—but very many in the United States will mourn her death, as a deep personal affliction.

Miss Fiske was born at Shelburne, Massachusetts, May 1, 1816; became hopefully a subject of renewing grace in September, 1830; and united with the church at Shelburne, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Packard, in January, 1831. She was a pupil and then a teacher at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, and partaking largely of the spirit of Mary Lyon, thoroughly accepting her views of Christian education, she would probably have been connected permanently with that institution but for the conviction in her own mind that she was called to the missionary field. She embarked at Boston, for the Nestorian mission, March 1, 1843, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Perkins and Mar Yohannan, returning to Persia, and Messrs. D. T. Stoddard and E. E. Bliss and their wives, and Miss C. E. Myers, reached Oroomiah, June 14, of the same year, and after laboring there for fourteen years, was constrained by impaired health, to return to the United States in 1858, and died at the house of her brother in Shelburne, July 26, 1864.

At Oroomiah, seeing the intellectual, social and moral degradation of those for whose good she was to labor, while she had, as she wrote a friend, 'felt pity for her poor sisters before going among them,' she was moved to "anguish when, from actual contact with them," she "realized how very

low they were." "I did not want to leave them," she adds, "but I did ask, Can the image of Christ ever be reflected from such hearts?" How beautifully that image was reflected afterwards, from many of those hearts, and in no small measure through God's blessing upon her efforts, will be readily recalled by those who have read "Woman and her Saviour in Persia," and by all who are familiar with the history of the Nestorian mission.

In educational efforts among Nestorian females, Miss Fiske had been preceded by Mrs. Grant, whose short missionary life was one of great usefulness in this direction, and afterwards by Mr. Holladay, Dr. Wright, and different ladies of the mission, assisting as they could in the school, until her arrival to take charge of it. But thus far it had been only a day-school, the pupils being in habitual contact with the vice and degradation of their own homes. She greatly desired to make it a boarding school, and thus retain pupils continuously under a more happy influence. By much effort the prejudices of the people were overcome, and this change was brought about; and within two years, day scholars were dropped entirely.

The first great revival connected with the mission among the Nestorians occurred in 1846, and the first indications of the work were witnessed in this female seminary, where it very soon assumed a most marked and powerful character. Up to that time, women had not come much to Miss Fiske for religious conversation, (though she had gone to them,) but the extent and happy character of the influence she had so soon acquired appears from the fact that now, "the school became a centre of holy influence for the women." "The Seminary was thronged with visitors, who desired the time to be filled up with religious instruction." "The teacher who received visitors always found enough to do, both by day and by night;" and when Miss Fiske and her associate, Miss Rice, went to a village, the women expected to be called together for prayer, and when they returned the visit, sought to be prayed with alone. This is not the place to depict the scenes of thrilling interest among pupils of the school and other females, connected with this and several subsequent revivals, but surely few servants of Christ have had more occasion to be grateful for having been employed as instruments in bringing fellow creatures from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, than had the subject of this notice. As she was about to leave Oroomiah, the many women and girls who had gathered around her to bid her farewell asked: "Can we not have one more prayer meeting before you go?" And "May it not be in that Bethel?"—her room. One petition of a touching prayer on that occasion was: "May our teacher's dust never mingle with a father's dust, or with a mother's dust; but may she come back to us to mingle her dust with her children's dust, hear the trumpet with them, and with them go up to meet the Lord, and be forever with him." They were accustomed to style her "mother," and themselves her "children."

Two or three brief extracts from subsequent letters to her, indicating both the feelings of her pupils towards her, and something of the ground for such feelings, should find a place here. One who, before her conversion,

had been very rude and obstinate, wrote: "I remember how you used to put your arms about my neck, and tell me how Christ became obedient unto death; not for friends, but for enemies like me. Especially do I remember how you spoke of that love which saw a remedy in its own blood, when there was no help for a lost world. At that time I did not understand it, but now I know not how to express my gratitude." Another writes: "How can I forget you? And were that possible, I could not forget your instructions. I remember them at all times, by day and by night. They comfort me in sorrow, and strengthen me in anguish. You have taught me the duties of this life, and you have pointed me to the world to come. I remember when you used to take me by the hand, and lead me into your closet, and there pray with me; and my heart fills with mingled joy and sorrow—with joy, that such precious seasons were given me; with sorrow, that they will be mine no more. Shall I never see your face again—that face, which bore to us more than a mother's love?" Still another referred to the feelings of the pupils generally, after this loved teacher had left them, as follows: "My heart longs to tell you of the change in our dear school. Our return, after vacation, was much like that of the Jews from Babylon, when they found their city laid waste, and their temple in ruins. Every time they looked on the spot where it had stood, their hearts were crushed. So when we did not see you, and went not to take your hand and be kissed by you,—when we saw not your ready feet coming to the door, to bring in each one and make her happy,—our hearts were broken, and we could not restrain our tears; especially when we remembered the times that the daughters of the church used to meet in your room to mingle our prayers, our tears, and our joys together. These recollections leave an aching void which cannot be filled."

A person so eminently faithful on missionary ground would not be idle, so long as she could work, wherever she might be. After her return to the United States, Miss Fiske was very usefully employed, in different ways. In quite a number of places she addressed Sabbath schools, and meetings of females, respecting the missionary work, always producing a most excellent impression. She furnished the material, in great measure, for the valuable work already referred to, "Woman and her Saviour in Persia," assisted in preparing a "Memorial of Mount Holyoke Seminary," and was engaged at the time of her death, upon "Reminiscences of Miss Mary Lyon." Most of her time was spent at South Hadley, where she had special connection with the religious instruction and training of the pupils,—a sphere for which she was remarkably endowed, and one in which she could not fail to exert an influence which will long be felt for good. Many who were pupils there during those few years, like so many in Persia, will doubtless ever regard themselves as her "children" in Christ.

A Trustee of the institution says, in regard to her connection with it at this time, "On returning to the United States, Miss Fiske's feelings drew her, as soon as other claims on her time had been satisfied, to the beloved Seminary. Her position there, by her own choice, was entirely unofficial. The Trustees offered her any amount of authority she might

deem necessary for accomplishing the greatest good, but she declined every thing except the opportunity of aiding the teachers in their responsible duties as spiritual guides of the pupils committed to their care. It is said by those most competent to estimate her labors in the Seminary, that they were of the greatest value. Teachers and pupils give their unanimous testimony to her unwearied, judicious and earnest efforts to bring them all to a more full participation in the self-sacrificing spirit of the Saviour. She was permitted to close her labors on earth by taking part in that recent and remarkable work of divine grace, which left but twenty of the three hundred and forty pupils in the school without a hope in Christ."

One who had known Miss Fiske long and well, says of her character and influence: "That she was generally regarded by those who knew her as a remarkable woman, was not owing to the predominance of any one quality in her character, but to a combination of qualities, intellectual and emotional, surpassing any thing, as it seems to me, that I have ever seen in any other man or woman. I remember enough of her uncle, Pliny Fiske, the companion of Parsons in commencing the Palestine mission, to believe that he owed the strong hold he had upon popular interest to the same cause. Her emotional nature was wonderfully sanctified; and each of her powers being well developed, and all nicely adjusted one to another, the whole worked with regularity and ease. Hence that singular accuracy of judgment, that never failing sense of propriety, for which she was distinguished. Hence the apparent absence of fatigue in her protracted conversations and conversational addresses. Hence the habitual control of her sanctified affections over her intellectual powers, so that she seemed ever ready at the moment for the call of duty, and especially to meet the claims of perishing souls around her. In the structure and the working of her nature, she was the nearest approach I ever saw to my ideal of the Saviour, as he appeared when on earth.

"The amount of her usefulness is as extraordinary as her character. The Book entitled 'Woman and her Saviour in Persia,' strikingly sets forth her influence on Nestorian character, and I doubt not it would be the judgment of the mission, that few of their number exerted so great a formative influence on the Nestorian mind, as did this departed sister. Certainly the tidings of no death could awaken so many voices of lamentation, as will the tidings of hers, over the plain of Oroomiah, and in the glens and fastnesses of Koordistan."

MRS. CAROLINE JESSUP.

The following brief letter from Mr. H. H. Jessup, of the Syria mission, dated "Alexandria harbor, Egypt, July 3," announces a sore affliction with which he has been visited.

"On Wednesday evening last, Juue 29, at the recommendation of both the physicians of the Syria mission, I left Beirut for America, for the sake

of the health of my wife. Yesterday, (Saturday, July 2,) at two o'clock, P. M., the dear one breathed her last. So gently and peacefully did her life pass away, that although we were all standing around the hammock in which she lay, watching the ebb of life, none of us could tell the exact moment of her departure. The day before her death, she expressed a longing to be *at home*, but little did she anticipate that a few short hours would bring her to her Father's house in heaven. The past month had been to her a period of intense and almost constant suffering, and death came as a sweet relief. We had hoped that, by crossing the sea, the change of air and scene would restore her to wonted health and vigor. But the Lord had determined otherwise, and in one peaceful moment she crossed that narrow stream, beyond which there 'shall be no more death,' 'neither shall there be any more pain.' It was a trial that she should pass away without leaving with us any word expressive of her trust in the Saviour. But we needed none. She had long since put her trust in him, and had labored faithfully in his service. She loved the missionary work most ardently, and was warmly attached to the women and girls of Syria, for whose spiritual welfare she loved to labor. She often labored beyond her strength, her chief regret being that she was not able to do more.

"Mrs. Jessup, [Caroline Bush,] was born July 7, 1833, [at Branchport, N. Y.,] and died July 2, 1864. She received her education at East Bloomfield and Homer, New York, and spent several years in teaching at Schuylkill Haven and Montrose, Penn. [She was married to Mr. Jessup, October 7, 1857,] reached Syria, April 26, 1858, and left June 29th, 1864, having spent six years and two months on missionary ground. 'She hath done what she could.'"

LETTERS FROM THE MISSIONS.

Dakota Mission.

Report from Fort Thompson.

Mr. J. P. Williamson sends a report of labors among the Indians now at Fort Thompson, Dakota Territory, dated July 15, and covering the period—"a little more than a year,"—since a portion of the Dakotas reached their new home at that place, on the Missouri River. The year had been one of much trial to the people—great scarcity of provisions, threatening starvation, much sickness, and great mortality. "The crop of 1863 was a complete failure." This year there has been more rain, and "things look a little better; but still, small grains, and vegetables generally, must be a failure again." The people show not only a willingness, but a strong desire, to work, when they can obtain even a small compensation, but there is nothing for them to do. This is specially the case with the women, and three-fourths of the families are without husband and father; a large proportion of the men having been executed, or still retained as prisoners at Davenport. The Government does much for them, but "their rations do not now amount to two good meals a week," and "wild berries, not very plenty or good, compose their principal food." Some extracts from the report will be read with no little interest.

Education—Letter Writing.

During a part of the year, we could have no school, for want of a schoolhouse and books; but for six months we had a flourishing school, under the guidance of Messrs. Cunningham and Pond.

It averaged over one hundred scholars per day, and when the Indians were mostly at home, one hundred and fifty, which was as many or more than could be properly accommodated. For regularity and application the school was all we could ask. The desire to learn to read and write has been very great. Some who could not attend school have learned at home. I think one hundred have learned to read intelligently, and twenty-five or thirty to write legibly, during the year, at this place.

One motive to the acquiring of knowledge, which they never much felt before, has been that they might have communication with their friends. The three hundred in prison at Davenport, a large number acting as scouts in Minnesota, and others scattered at different places among the whites, could only be heard from by letter. As Indians have fewer objects to interest than white people, family ties are generally stronger. Our mail, once in ten days, has seldom brought less than one hundred letters, and often, two or three hundred, for the Indians. It is a strange sight to see these wild people, who but yesterday knew not their letters, and persecuted every one who undertook to learn them, now rushing to the office on the arrival of a mail, and there, with fixed eyes set within the shade of their dusky blankets, watch so intently the giving out of letters. One young woman's countenance lights up, and her black eyes flash, as her name is called ; and taking the letter, she hurries home to enjoy the new found way of communicating with a father, a brother, or perhaps a husband. A different picture may be seen in the case of some old woman, whose face bears a strong Indian cast of indifference and long known woe. Her attitude, however, shows close attention and considerable anxiety. As the prospect of her getting anything diminishes, the expression changes, the blanket is drawn more closely over her face, and her countenance seems to assume a perfect blank ; but in the evening, alone on some hill-top or by the river-side, you may hear her bewailing her long unheard-of friends.

Religion.

When we look at the religious condition of these Dakotas, we find a marked change from any former year. As a community, we see them now a Sabbath-keeping and a church-going people. Though there are those who make no pretensions to Christianity, and a few who oppose it, they are in the minority, and the tide sets strongly against heathenism. It is seldom, now, that we hear the conjuror's rattle, the magician's cry, the reveller's song, the bloody war-whoop, or the unearthly howl of the demoniac worshiper. Those formerly acquainted with them, on coming here, all remark, 'How quiet the Sioux camp is.' Occasionally a strange Indian, stopping here for a day or two, goes home and reports that it is like the ghost land. "They have nothing to eat and depend upon no one but God, to whom they pray and sing, night and day."

The trying circumstances of the people have caused many to wander away, in search of employment and food, and have presented strong temptations, to try the faith and the virtue of those who profess to be disciples of Christ. There have been cases of church discipline, and five members have been excluded. Five have died. Forty were received to the church on profession during the year, and twenty-nine by letter from the church at the Davenport prison. The present number of members is 222. "They are like scattered sheep among many wolves," and the report earnestly bespeaks "the prayers of Christians for this peculiar race, now passing through the most critical stage of their history."

In a letter sent with his report, Mr. Williamson writes :

We had a very pleasant communion season last Sabbath, when I baptized and received to the church twenty-one persons. The day before, I united fifteen couples in Christian wedlock. It was a novel sight, as a number of them

were grey-headed, and had been married, after the Indian manner, till some of them had grandchildren. They were mostly converts who had been released from the Davenport prison. I thought it important to get even the old people to set an example of *proper* marriage before the young.

North China Mission.

Letters from Mr. Blodget, February and April, 1864.

Mr. Blodget has forwarded what he calls "occasional notes," under different dates, some of which are of interest in connection with the two soldiers mentioned by Mr. Stanley, in a letter published in August, as admitted to the church.

Inquiring Soldiers—A Trial.

February 12, 1864. Two soldiers, Siae and Kwo, have been attending the chapel constantly, sometimes daily, for a long time. They were to be baptized next Sabbath. Yesterday, at a military parade, they were unexpectedly put to a trial of their faith. The soldiers were all called upon to prostrate themselves and worship before a large flag, and also to worship the gods called the "Five Tigers," or five followers of the god of fire, the inventors of fire-arms. Siae left the ranks, and stood with the Mohammedan soldiers. When the other soldiers worshiped, he laughed, and derided the folly of idolatry. A magistrate reproved him, and checked his remarks. Kwo did not know enough to avail himself of the toleration to Christian and Mohammedan soldiers, and bowed with the others; protesting at the same time against heathenism, and declaring himself a worshiper of the true God. But what had there been no toleration; or should he be placed hereafter in circumstances where he must worship the gods of the heathen or be punished? This question now opens upon him, and for the time he is hardly ready to declare that always, and at all hazards, he will refuse to worship idols. We give him a day to think the matter over.

Baptism.

February 13. Again we meet soldier Kwo. His mind is clear. He confesses his wrong doing, sees that his body must, with his heart, alike and always, be given to Jesus, and is ready to stand against idolatry, though at the cost of his life. We can ask no more on this point.

February 15. The two soldiers confessed their faith publicly, and were baptized, yesterday. The wife of Kwo, with his two young children, were present, and we hope ere long to baptize the other members of this family. The mother of Siae, who had promised to be present, was detained by the storm. On Friday, January 29, the wife of blind Chang was baptized, she being at the time upon a bed of sickness and not likely to recover. She has long heard the word, and her confession of faith was very clear and decided. We rejoice with trembling over these new members of the flock. They are all whom we have deemed suitable persons to receive baptism, out of thirty or more who have received especial instruction during many months past. The Lord knoweth the heart.

New Trial—Religious Toleration.

February 16. This day an order came for the "Foreign Armed Regiment," to which the two church members, Siae and Kwo, belong, to detach a company consisting of one-fourth of the whole regiment, to go at midnight to receive and welcome the Hsi Shen, or god of Joy. What was to be done if these recently baptized men should be among the number thus detached? As this question of obedience to orders requiring idolatrous service was likely to be of constant recurrence, I determined to go at once to see His Excellency Ts'ung, superintendent of foreign customs, who

has charge of this regiment, and inquire what the policy of the government on this question was to be. He received me graciously at his office, and stated without delay this rule: "*Soldiers* will not be required to worship idols, *officers* must." By officers he meant all magistrates, in either civil or military service.

He also added, in effect, this statement; that Confucianism is the orthodox religion of China, and that Budhism, Tauism, the religion of the Heavenly Lord, and the religion of Jesus are all tolerated. After my return it was found that Kwo had been ordered out by his corporal, but to his and our great joy, he was excused from going, at his own urgent request. Siae was not called upon to serve. This issue was received as an answer to prayer, with thanksgiving.

Preaching at Peking—Help Needed.

On the 6th of April, Mr. Blodget wrote from Peking, remarking that a room in his house had been opened for preaching, and stating:

This room is filled daily by attentive hearers. At present Mr. Burns [of the English Presbyterian Mission] comes in with me, and we address the people by turns. The open proclamation of the gospel in this city is a new thing. So far as I know, the Roman Catholics have never opened their doors for the masses of the people to come and hear the word, and they, in consequence, remain in utter ignorance of revealed truth. They are eager to hear what this new doctrine is. Unless the rulers interpose and forbid us to go forward, a most important work is before us,—to publish within the four walls of this great and wicked city the gospel of salvation.

We need more laborers. Are there none of the choice young men of the churches who have a desire to this field,—men of humility, prudence, knowledge, zeal, and self-sacrificing love? What more pressing call can they have to the mission work? More than twenty times the population of the Sandwich Islands, who form, in their systems of idolatry and in their government, now re-uniting, the head and centre of power and influence in Eastern Asia, wait to hear the word. The cemeteries of British and French soldiers at Peking, Tientsin, and Takoo, tell the price that was paid for the opening of the gates, and now, we hope, the word is to have free course throughout the city. Where are the young men to perform this work? From Peking we send up the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us."

Encouragement at Ningpo.

It was stated at our monthly concert last evening, that forty members had been received to the Presbyterian church at an out-station near Ningpo, during the last year, not one of whom receives any support from the mission. They have a native pastor, supported in part by the church. In all, there are about two hundred members of that church, two native pastors, and four licentiates, who are graduates of their boarding school. It will be remembered that the mission there has been in operation only since the opening of the "Five Ports." Surely there is no ground for the feeling that missions in China are a fruitless expenditure of Christian labor.

The harvest in China is drawing nigh. I think it may be said, hundreds are now uniting with the Christian church each year. Shall we not renew our exertions at this time.

The field of labor at Peking opens beyond all my expectations. My chapel is full daily, of attentive listeners, and no opposition is offered. Men seem to inquire into the meaning of our doctrines. Yesterday, a man who had been at Amoy, (eleven years ago,) and received a copy of the Acts of the Apostles there, put several questions in reference to the customs of Christians. He is a daily attendant. We must be looking upward for God's help.

Western Turkey Mission.

Annual Meeting.

The Western Turkey Mission held its annual meeting at Constantinople, commencing May 24, and closing June 6. Delegates were present from nearly all the stations of the mission, and Rev. Zenas Goss, from Central Turkey. Rev. G. W. Wood, Secretary of the American Board, from New York, was also in attendance, as were Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Roxbury, Mass., a member of the Prudential Committee, Rev. I. G. Bliss, agent of the American Bible Society, Rev. Messrs. Long and Fletcher, of the Methodist Episcopal mission in Turkey, Drs. Hamlin and Schauffler, and Profs. Perkins and Schauffler, of the Roberts College, Constantinople, who were invited to sit as corresponding members. Much important business was transacted. Two more missionaries are requested for the Bulgarian field, and two for Constantinople—all urgently needed. The members of the mission were requested, by resolution, to call the attention of the people of their several stations to the importance of an educated native ministry, endeavoring to elicit their prayers and their contributions in behalf of young men who may be found to look forward to such a work, and seek an education for it. The General Letter speaks of trials in regard to the theological seminary and the girls' boarding school, but says "it is now expected that both schools will be opened within the year." The printing during the year 1863 amounted to 1,821,000 pages in Armenian; 1,128,000 in Armeno-Turkish; 264,000 in Arabo-Turkish; 6,000 in Greek; and 1,896,000 in Bulgarian; in all, 5,115,000 pages. The Avedaper, (a periodical,) has been enlarged and its circulation increased, the number of subscribers being now about 1,000.

Station Reports.

Constantinople.

At this station there have not been many striking events within the year, and the brethren still speak of "sowing in tears," though "not without tokens of good, and signs that cheer." The working force has been quite too small, and more laborers are greatly needed. Mr. Goodell has been able to preach "at least once every Sabbath," usually at Hasskeuy. The congregation there has been encouraging, six persons have been received to the church, and there is thought to be more spiritual life than heretofore. The school there prospers, now numbering 28 pupils, and is managed by the people, but receives some aid from the mission. The completion of the church building has been delayed. Dr. Wood resided at Hasskeuy, and preached pretty regularly there in Armenian, till he left for Syria and Central Turkey, in February. Rev. I. G. Bliss, of the American Bible Society, has also aided at meetings and in every good work there, and has still superintended the book department of the mission work.

Mr. Riggs has continued his work on the Bulgarian translation of the Scriptures. The revision of the Old Testament was completed in October, and that of the New Testament commenced, in which work the Rev. A. L. Long, of the Methodist Episcopal mission, co-operates with Mr. Riggs, and they are aided by two efficient native translators.

At Yeni Kapoo, also, the attendance on meetings has been good; six persons have been received to the church; "the personal relations of the missionaries to the brethren have been pleasant," though some continue to speak evil of them; and "it is believed that there is greater confidence in the missionaries among the Protestants of the city than there was a year ago." The native preacher at Yeni Kapoo has labored faithfully. "It is becoming more and more evident that the khans of the city present not only an extensive but an open field of labor." In this part of the work, it is said, "three young men, who have studied with us, have been of the greatest value." Mr. Trowbridge has still the special charge of this work. At Balat, and also at Scutari, where Pastor Sdepan has been located, the congregations have been small.

The Turkish department of the work has suffered from the defection of two baptized persons, respecting whom, formerly, strong hopes were entertained.

At the out-station, *Rodosto*, "the work has made real progress during the year." There are 17 members of the church, two schools, with 60 pupils, one of them an interesting school for girls, and two places for preaching on the Sabbath, the church having just secured a building for chapel and school in the west part of the city.

Smyrna.

For about half the year Mr. Ladd has been alone at this station. Mr. Dodd removed to Marsovan in July, 1863. Mr. Van Lennep

arrived at Smyrna in December, but left again in April, to spend the summer in Tocat. The preaching has been sustained as usual, but only two short tours have been made. Two members have been excluded from the church. Seven have been admitted, but five of these were received by letter from other churches. Some Armenian families manifest a good degree of interest in the truth.

At *Thyatira*, the influence of the native preacher has continued to increase, the school is flourishing, and there is more of friendly intercourse with Protestants. The church at *Aidin* still suffers from the diminution of its members by death; but it is hoped there are some who will soon be received to its communion. The doctrines of the Bible continue to gain ground among the people, and the pastor's wife finds much to encourage her in her religious visits among neighbors, Turkish and Armenian.

Nicomedia.

In the spiritual condition of the church at this station, improvement is reported. Some old quarrels have been settled, five persons have been received to church fellowship, and a few young men have come forward as active, praying Christians. Baron Aprahamian has been faithful and successful as a teacher, with a school of 65 pupils, and instructive and able as a preacher. Yet a very large part of the church members habitually neglect the prayer meeting, and many seem spiritually dead. For a time there were three self-supporting schools for girls, but only one of these has continued through the year. Many of the Protestant community habitually absent themselves from public worship, and an effort to induce the people to do more for the support of their self-denying minister came near being the occasion of a great secession movement.

The church at *Baghchejuk* has been without a pastor of late, and there has been no teacher for the school; but the ordinances have been regularly administered, and four persons have been admitted to the church. A select school for girls has been popular, and its influence wide spread and happy. It is taught by a graduate of the mission boarding school, and is as large as the size of the school room and the strength of the teacher will permit.

At *Ada-bazar* the church has lost some of its best members by death, but ten new members have been received. The pastor is beloved, and supported by the people.

There is now a congregation of from 25 to 30 persons at *Tamluk*, where there has been some religious interest. For other needy places it has been impossible to obtain suitable helpers. The usual amount of itinerating labor has been performed, and books, mostly the Scriptures, have been sold to some extent.

Broosa.

In September, 1863, a fearful conflagration destroyed nearly the entire Armenian quarter of the city, including six hundred houses and two churches; but the house of the missionary and the Protestant house of worship were preserved. Within this station field the work of evangelization "has enjoyed steady and quiet progress." The missionary spent ninety-two days, within the year, on tours, and native helpers, in all, two hundred and sixty-three days. In fourteen towns in the field, there are Protestant brethren. The Protestant community at Broosa has experienced considerable change, by deaths and removals, and suffered much pecuniary loss by the fire; but praiseworthy efforts have been made for the support of their own institutions, and religious services have been well attended. Five persons have been added to the church.

In *Bilijik*, "the cause of Christ appears to be making decided progress." The native pastor has labored with wisdom and zeal, and the number of Protestants has doubled. In *Banderma* "discouragements have attended the work;" "coldness and worldliness rule." The little Protestant community at *Edinjik* is still without a regular helper. In *Moohalitch*, a few have been added to the number of the brethren, five of whom give hopeful evidence of being truly Christian men. Various other places are mentioned, which have been visited, and where there is more or less encouragement. In the city of *Kutaiya*, "the Lord has opened a wide and encouraging door," and in *Angora*, a small Protestant community, of a dozen souls, are lovers of the truth. The mission has had a bookseller in this latter place, and within the year, more than $300 have been received for books sold, mostly Bibles and parts of the same.

Marsovan.

Messrs Dodd (from Smyrna) and Smith (from the United States) with their families, and Miss Fritcher, (also a new laborer,) joined this station in the summer of 1863. Miss Fritcher is now absent, spending the present summer in charge of the female boarding school at Kharpoot. The report states: "The delightful harmony and Chris-

tian zeal which existed a year ago in the Protestant church and community at Marsovan, have been seriously disturbed. Through the mistaken zeal of a young school-teacher, anxious to effect some changes in the school, the community were betrayed into an attempt to obtain exclusive control of the funds of the Board, appropriated to education, which eventually led to a contest with the missionaries for the possession of the meeting-house and a dwelling-house connected with it, which had been purchased by the Board a few years ago. During the protracted struggle that ensued, much ill feeling was generated, both in the church and the community, and for about six weeks a large portion withdrew and set up public worship in a private house, with the teacher at their head "

At present, a better feeling, generally, prevails. The community has assumed the entire support of the school; but three day schools remain under the care of the missionaries, taught by females, two of whom are graduates from the former Hasskeuy boarding-school. No additions have been made to the church. The Sabbath congregation numbers about 130. Six or seven out-stations are briefly noticed, at most of which there are schools, (varying in the number of pupils from 10 to 53,) small congregations, and in several cases, "persecutions." At each of the eight preaching places, it is said, "one or more Moslems occasionally attend public worship, in every case, in a peaceable, orderly and attentive manner;" and many things indicate that "the Dayspring from on high is visiting, here and there, a soul among the followers of the false prophet."

Cesarea.

In the Cesarea field there are two churches, (at Cesarea and Yozgat,) to which 20 persons were added by profession during the year 1863, and 9 have been added in the same way since the commencement of the present year. The two churches now number, it would appear, 110 members, and "each has an excellent [native] preacher." The average congregation at Cesarea is 165, and at Yozgat, 110. Five other congregations at out-stations make the aggregate average attendance on Protestant Sabbath services in this station field, 435. At *Soongoorli*, "there is material for a church." In ten schools, at station and out-stations, there are 322 pupils,—207 boys and 125 girls; 81 more than there were a year ago, 209 more than in 1862. A teacher died at Yozgat during the year, and of his sick room, Mr. Farnsworth says in his report, "I have rarely seen a room over which death was brooding, which afforded more triumphant evidence of the power of Christianity to sustain and comfort in the trying hour." The missionary spent sixty-four days, in 1863, upon strictly missionary tours, during which he traveled 873 miles. Native assistants have performed much of the same kind of labor, very usefully; and it is said: "Evidence of the importance of frequent tours is conclusive. The regions over which we have often been, though there may be no professed Protestants in them, are as unlike those that have not been visited, as is the Constantinople of to-day to that of twenty years ago."

The work in the "book department" at this station is spoken of as very encouraging. The amount received for books sold in 1863 was $298. There were sold at the bookstore in Cesarea alone, "71 Bibles, 15 Pentateuchs, 55 Psalms, and 318 Testaments." Many Bibles have been sold at reduced prices, to needy persons, in different places. Within five months, 100 copies of the large reference Bible were put in circulation, with, apparently, very happy results.

Sivas.

Encouragement at this station is said to be found rather in hopeful indications for the future than in the results of effort for the past year. Harmony has prevailed in the community, but there have been no additions to the church. The congregation at the chapel has been from 40 to 70—a slight increase; but the number of *regular* and *attentive* hearers has been decidedly larger than heretofore. The common school has numbered from 20 to 37, and there is a small girls' school.

At the out-station *Tocat*, there have been no additions to the church, which numbers 23. The average Sabbath congregation is about 30. The school has much increased, the attendance having risen at times to 80, while the average number of pupils for the year was 50. Four-fifths of these are from the old Armenian community. The preacher finds much to encourage in villages which he has visited, and on the whole, prospects at Tocat are thought to be brightening.

At *Gurun*, the congregation has been from 20 to 60, and the school from 15 to 20. Steps have been taken towards building a chapel, which it is hoped may be completed the present season. *Zara* is now provided with an efficient helper. There is a

congregation of from 30 to 60, and a school of 25 pupils, steadily increasing. A chapel, which will seat 175 persons, has been completed and dedicated. *Karahissar* and *Niksar* have been without helpers, for want of suitable men to send, though a first class helper, or a missionary, for Karahissar, is spoken of as "an imperative demand of the field."

Circumstances have prevented as much labor as was intended in villages around Sivas; but it is said, "enough has been done to show that we are getting a hold in most of them." There is an increasing demand for Bibles and Testaments.

The circle of Dr. West's medical practice widens from year to year, and affords constant opportunity for missionary effort. A class of six medical students have completed their course of study, some of whom give much promise of being useful in future, helping forward the missionary work. Dr. West was expecting to commence with a new class in June, three of whom were church members, and had been mission helpers.

Eski Zagra.

The usual Sabbath service has been continued at this station, in the Bulgarian portion of the field, but there is still a general indisposition to receive the message of truth. It is regarded, however, as a favorable indication, that passive indifference has given place to a somewhat more active opposition. The Armenian colporter was absent for six months, but for the remainder of the year his sales were as large as formerly, and the non-controversial books of the mission have been somewhat extensively introduced in the Bulgarian schools. The most interesting feature of the work at this place has been the successful operation of the girls' school, still under the care of the native teacher mentioned last year. For eight months, more than thirty girls have been in regular attendance, and fifteen or twenty others, who applied, could not be received for want of room. One girl has been received to the mission family as a boarder, and others wish to come in the same manner. The general good character, conduct and scholarship of the pupils has been gratifying. A Sabbath school has been attended quite regularly by most of the pupils, and a new and more commodious school-room having been secured, more effort will now be made to secure the attendance of their mothers and other female relatives and friends. Miss. Reynolds, who is to have charge of the school, arrived at Eski Zagra in August, 1863, and has been engaged in the study of the language.

Philippopolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Haskell removed from Sophia to Philippopolis in September, 1863, Mr. Clarke having been "entirely overworked." The attendance on religious meetings has been smaller of late than in previous years, the people manifesting a most painful "indifference to the truth." The leading object of interest has been the school for young men. The number of students most of the time has been 7, whose deportment, and diligence and success in study, have been commendable. They have still acted as colporters, with a good degree of success. Bibles, and other books and tracts have been sold to the amount of $282.13. Mr. Haskell has made one missionary tour, accompanied by a student, meeting with such encouragement as to present strong inducements for future touring.

Sophia.

At the commencement of the year there were at Sophia but three persons who seemed at all interested in the truth,—a priest, a student and a grocer. These all met with persecution, the people seemed determined that Protestantism should have no hold in the city, and for three or four months "no one stepped foot within the door" of the missionary, Mr. Morse. Meantime, tracts were given to certain persons, which had effect. The priest became more decided; his son began to visit Mr. Morse regularly on the Sabbath, and a kind of Sabbath service was commenced which has been continued, three or four persons being usually present. A teacher introduced some of the mission books into his school, and the student before interested, with the priest's son, made some "propagandist" efforts. Persecution again commenced, the books were removed from the school by authority, the teacher resigned his place and left for Russia, and the enlightened student was selected to fill a Government scholarship at Constantinople. The priest, who had commenced reading the Testament in modern Bulgarian in his church, was threatened, but had not been otherwise molested, and has continued his reading, both in the church and in other places. His youngest son has entered the mission school at Philippopolis; and his other son, and a few young men and some other persons in the community, show that they are partially enlightened.

At *Samokove* there has seemed to be steady progress; two persons give some evidence of conversion; but there has been severe persecution. A colporter has been sent to reside there.

At *Juma*, another important town, four or five young men call themselves Protestants, of whom one is a member of the school at Philippopolis.

On the whole, the work is believed to have made progress in this station field, though it is still the time of sowing, not of harvest.

Central Turkey.

Annual Meeting—General Letter.

The annual meeting of the mission to Central Turkey was held at Oorfa, commencing on the 20th and closing on the 30th of April. It was attended by Dr. Wood, Secretary of the American Board, Dr. Thompson, of Roxbury, Mass., then traveling in Turkey, and Rev. I. G. Bliss, Agent of the American Bible Society, who rendered important aid in the discussion of questions which came before the meeting. For various reasons it was judged best, that instead of the theological class at Aintab, as heretofore, a school should be commenced in Marash, in May, 1865, for training preachers and pastors, and that Mr. Goss should remove from Adana to Marash, early in 1865, to be connected with the institution. Mr. Montgomery, who has joined the mission within the year, is to be stationed at Adana. Prominent among the reasons for this transfer of the theological class was the cheering belief, that the missionary work has advanced so far and the Protestant community become so strong at Aintab, as to render the continued occupation of that city, by any considerable missionary force, inexpedient. The General Letter from the mission states:

The reports of the different stations will bring to your notice the peculiar condition of each field. In some places, the darker and more discouraging phases of our work have been necessarily presented. Such has been especially the case in respect to Marash and Tarsus. The great adversary has shown that he did not intend to relinquish his hold without a struggle. Yet to those who regard every effort at self-government, though accompanied by difficulties, as so much gain, there is nothing discouraging in all this. Marash will right again, and the church and community will be stronger for this experience. In other parts of the field there has been the quiet, onward progress; or, as at Kessab, the gradual steadying up to the course after the subsiding of the storm; while at Oorfa the Spirit has come down like rain upon the mown grass and like showers that water the earth. On the whole, with respect to our work, we have occasion to lift up the voice of praise.

Call for More Laborers.

We have asked for a reinforcement of *two men*. You may be shut up, by the limited number of young men coming forward for the missionary work, to the necessity of sending us no one; but when we look around, and compare our work with the weakness of our missionary force, we are convinced that there is a fault somewhere. There ought to be men both for Adana and Aleppo; and if there are not, though it will be, doubtless, in some way, by the ordering of a wise Providence, yet we are certain that a responsibility for this vacancy in the vineyard, not easily met, rests somewhere. It is also to be said, on the subject of the missionary force in our field, that we are spread over a wide extent of country with a large population,—Armenian, Greek, Catholic, Jewish, Moslem and Ansyreeh. We profess to be a mission whose ultimate object is to secure the evangelization of all these races. Our first efforts have been expended upon the Armenians, and our great success has been among them; but we cannot believe that this is to continue so. The missionary labor will be gradually withdrawn from the Armenian race, as our churches become more capable of self-government, and will be directed to other races. The influence of our churches, too, will be more and more felt upon these neighboring sects. There are now opening, and there will continue to open, from year to year, doors of access to these unevangelized races. These opportunities for missionary labor will appeal earnestly to the evangelical Christians of Europe, and if our missionary force is small, and is not making efforts

to supply these wants, others will step in to supply them. We shall be thus shut out in a measure from labors which are but the legitimate expansion of those hitherto performed, shall be precluded from reaping where we have sown, and may experience multiplied embarrassments from the introduction of another missionary element into our field.

STATION REPORTS.

Aintab.

Mr. Schneider was absent from this station for about four months of the year, on a visit to England, at the request, and laboring in behalf of the Turkish Missions Aid Society. Mrs. Schneider was, most of the year, in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, new laborers, arrived at Aintab in December, 1863, where they have been engaged specially in acquiring the language. The formation of a second church has not been effected as yet, mainly for want of means to provide a second house of worship. Peace and harmony have prevailed, but without much increase of church or community. The ravages of locusts, the depreciation of the Turkish currency, and the increase of prices, specially in cotton goods, occasioned by the war in America, have caused an extreme money pressure at Aintab, and though, "in the department of benevolence, the people have made more exertion and submitted to more self-denial than in former years, the results reached have not been quite as large as usual." Their missionary efforts, however, have been continued, and the whole amount raised for missions, the poor, the support of their two pastors, and for schools, has been $875 30. This includes $114 53 contributed by the Sabbath school for missionary purposes. The Sabbath school has continued much as heretofore, the average number in attendance having been about 1,150, and the largest number on any one Sabbath, about 1,500. Other schools, also, have been much as before, with near 600 pupils in all. The higher school for girls has encountered prejudice against female education, but promises to be a blessing to the community. Eight members of the theological class, (which numbered 12 in all,) have completed the course of study, and "seem truly desirous of spending their time and strength for the spread of the gospel." (Since the report was written, these young men have all been licensed to preach.)

Respecting the out-stations, not much of special interest is mentioned. The settlement of a native pastor at Birijik, in whom the people are happily united, has been before reported in the Herald. Crime on the part of ten members of the Protestant community there, led to the withdrawal of several persons, but it is hoped the unhappy influence will soon pass away. *Jibbin* and *Orool* are under the care of the native missionary society. The Sabbath audience at each place is about 50. *Ehnesh* has been abandoned for the present. At *Hassan Beyli* the work is new, but affords some encouragement.

Marash.

Dr. Goodale was constrained, early in 1863, to leave this station in the hope of enjoying better health at some other place; and Mr. White, after suffering much, found it necessary to return to the United States in the autumn. The field has been occupied by Dr. Pratt. For nine years the work at Marash had uninterrupted progress, and was marked by unwonted harmony and the greatest confidence among the people themselves, and between them and the missionaries. But a change commenced more than a year ago, occasioned specially by the "divisive course pursued by the candidate for the pastorate;" and there has been "great distrust of one another, and specially of the church session and the selectmen of the community, and also of the missionaries and native helpers." Much improvement has been apparent of late, but there still "remains much coldness and deadness to spiritual things, a slumbering spirit of jealousy, and a tendency to divide on every question, into two parties."

A new chapel has been completed in the western part of the city, which will accommodate about 250 persons. It is regularly filled on the Sabbath; and "with great unanimity" steps were taken for forming a new church, which was organized on the 9th of March, 84 members of the former church having been duly dismissed for the purpose. Twenty-seven members were added to the church by profession during the year, and the number of members in the two organizations is now 312. There have been six schools, but the high-school was closed in September, the teacher going as a student to Antioch. The higher girls' school was also closed in August last, but it is hoped it may be opened again ere long. There are now 341 pupils in the schools, of whom 125 are

girls, and as many as 125 are from Armenian or Papal families. The Protestant community numbers 1,278. Business has been good, "but the prices of grain and clothing have been fully double ordinary prices, the winter one of unexampled severity, and government exactions more severe than the winter." Yet voluntary contributions have not fallen behind those of previous years, amounting,—for preacher, schools, Home Missionary Society, new chapel, and the poor,—to $486,50:—more than 11,000 piasters.

Some reference to the starting of what was called an English or high church, at Marash, may be seen in the Herald for February last, page 39. Many signatures were obtained, and in August, 1863, Priest Garabed, of Diarbekir, visited the place. Public services were inaugurated, but he declined forming a church at that time, and the services were not long kept up, the leader, and another, "falling more and more into the use of intoxicating drink." In February, Garabed again visited them, and though at first he still declined to organize a church, he was at last persuaded to do so, and accepted 14 or 15 not very promising members. What the final issue may be cannot now be told. The Home Missionary Society, of the Protestants, has continued its labors, though somewhat straitened for means. It has occupied four places and expended 3,300 piasters.

The out-station, *Albistan*, still proves a difficult field, where "a chronic state of division and strife hinders the work." Eight members have been added to the church, which now numbers 19. The Protestant community numbers 166. *Yarpuz* has been occupied but a portion of the time, but Dr. Pratt's visit there in August was a cheering one. Two persons from Yarpuz have joined the church at Albistan. There is reason to hope that several others in the place have become new creatures in Christ.

Oorfa.

The report of this station speaks of "nothing to discourage" in the review of the year, but "many things to encourage the hope that God will soon do great and mighty works." (1.) The average number of regular hearers of the word has increased from 220 to 280. (2.) A comfortable place of worship has been erected, at a cost of £150, contributed by friends in England. The old chapel is to be sold, and the proceeds used in the erection of two others, in different parts of the city. (3.) The civil organization of the Protestant communities at the station and out-stations has greatly improved. (4.) The schools also, four in number, (one higher and one lower for boys, and the same for girls,) have much improved, and there have been many earnest applications, from non-protestant parents, for the admission of their children, on payment of tuition. (5.) Parents have come to a better understanding of their duties towards their children. (6.) The mutual duties of husband and wife are better understood and performed. (7.) The church has been doubled, by the addition of 14 new members on profession. (8.) The support of their own religious and educational institutions at the station has been met entirely by the people, and since the first of January last, the same is true at the out-stations, Adyaman and Severek. (9.) There has been manifested at Oorfa, since October last, a cheering spirit of unity and prayer; as many as forty persons have been awakened, and there is reason to hope that 25 or 30 have become new creatures in Christ. The church is, as never before, "a witnessing church," the prayerfulness and Christian deportment of the members exerting a manifest influence upon those without.

At *Adyaman* also, the congregation has increased to an average of 175; the chapel has been enlarged, entirely at the expense of the people, so that it will now accommodate a congregation of 400; to some extent there has been, as at Oorfa, an increased spirit of prayer; and "some ten or more hopeful conversions are reported." In conclusion, it is said, "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

Antioch.

At this place a native pastor was settled in May, 1863. One Greek school has been continued through the year, and has helped to prepare the way for more intercourse with the Greeks, and to open a door for Christian effort among them. The congregation has remained about the same as heretofore,—quite small. Two members have been added to the church, which now numbers 8.

At the out-station *Bitias*, also, a pastor was ordained in June, 1863. Five members have been received to the church, which numbers 30. The school, under the care of the pastor, is doing a good work. *Haji Habebli* has been occupied by a helper; but the inadequate supply of helpers has rendered it necessary to leave "the other Armenian villages in that mountain," for the present. The attempt to locate a helper at *Beylan* has failed. At *Suedia*, an Arabo-Greek school is

continued, with some interest, but little progress seems to be made as yet "in battering down the walls of superstition."

Mr. Morgan has spent a large part of the year at *Kessab*, where the difficulties in the church are found to be deep seated, but he thinks its general condition much improved. The people have assumed the support of their boys' school; have plastered the walls and floor of their church; and with a little aid, have built a school-house, for a girls' school, under the care of Mrs. Coffing, which now numbers about 30 pupils, and is accomplishing much good. Nine new members were received to the church on the last Sabbath in February, and the same day 29 children were baptized. The so-called English movement at Kessab has quieted down, and seems practically dead for the present.

Adana.

This station has been occupied by Mr. Goss for the year, and since October by Dr. Goodale also. A native pastor was ordained over the church in May, 1863, who has fully met the expectations of his friends, as a faithful, intelligent and efficient laborer. "A better observance of the Sabbath has been secured;" there has been "some advance in the direction of self-support" and of benevolent contributions, and "a decided change for the better among the women;" the average congregation has increased from 70 to 100; the Sabbath school numbers 125; two common schools have been continued through the year, with an average attendance of 80 pupils, and some tracts have been distributed to Moslems, among whom, it is thought, judicious labors might not be in vain.

Tarsus has been occupied as an out-station through the year. A pastor was installed there also in May, 1863, but three who were church members have left the Protestants, having loved the world, other difficulties and evils have been encountered, and it is said, "the work of our hands has not been established upon us." The church now numbers but 5, and the congregation about 20.

Syria Mission.

TRIPOLI.

Letter from Mr. Samuel Jessup, May 20, 1864.

In this letter, Mr. Jessup, who has been but a short time at Tripoli, speaks of having become better acquainted with the state of things there and at Hums, and deeply interested in the work. In April they had "a most interesting communion season," when a young man who has endured much persecution, and seems humble, spiritual-minded, and desirous to do good wherever he may be, was admitted to the church. On a recent visit to Hums, Mr. Jessup found "some things encouraging, others not so." The Protestants greatly need instruction, and are exceedingly anxious to have a missionary, but are unwilling to receive a native pastor, supposing this will interfere with their obtaining the desired resident missionary. The school is very prosperous, with about 60 pupils. Interesting facts are mentioned respecting

A Moslem Sheikh.

There is a young Moslem sheikh in Hums, who spends a great deal of his time in talking with the Protestants and in studying the Bible. He has become very much enlightened. During the past winter, he has been discussing in the streets with the Greek Christians on behalf of the Protestants, taking the Bible as the standard. Some of the Greeks, becoming very angry with him because of his strong rebukes from their own Scriptures against their false doctrines and practices, asked him if he believed the Bible; and if he believed that Christ was the very Son of God. He said he did. They then said they would report him to his father and to the Moslem dignitaries, as one who denied his own religion. Such are the professed Christians of the East!

Beaten by His Father.

We saw the young sheikh several times while we were there. He came to all the meetings for three or four days, but on the Sabbath he was absent. I learned that his father could no longer bear the reports he had heard about his son, and going to his shop, seized him by the neck, saying, "You are Engleese, (Protestant,) are you? I hear that this is so from a hundred sources, and I want to sacrifice you." Thereupon, taking his heavy cane, he beat his son with all his might, and left him nearly senseless.

The only reply the son made was, "If it is the will of God, I can bear it." I did not see him again, as he was not well enough to come out before we left. The father says he will surely kill him if he finds him turning Protestant. Yet, as I was calling one day on the Governor of Hums, I met the Syrian Jacobite Bishop, who, on seeing me, made a slurring remark about Protestants, to which the Governor replied that the Protestant religion, next to that of the Moslems, was the best in the world; and that even in Constantinople, in the face of the Sultan, Moslems became Protestants without fear. Perhaps the Lord has good in store for the Moslems of Hums, as well as for the Christian sects.

Influence of Books—Retrenchments.

Many of the villages around Hums and Hamath are receiving light from the books printed at Beirut. When these books have been read in a place for a little while, the people are ready to hear a missionary.

Mr. Jessup next adverts to questions which are likely to be perplexing and trying in the extreme, in many mission fields; and in regard to which light, (excepting as it comes from trust in God,) can be furnished only by the action, which should be prompt and efficient, of Christians at home.

Your letter about retrenchments has been received. I see, clearly enough, the necessity of using every means for decreasing our expenses. But what can we do in this field? Absolutely nothing! We have *one school* in Hums, for the Tripoli, Hums and Hamath field, a small portion of the teacher's salary being paid by the natives. Our allowance for "tours," in so large a district, is small. If we give up the allowance for native agency,—which is also very small, and borrowed from the other stations,—we defeat a plan, the accomplishment of which is more to be desired than almost any other in the mission just now,—i. e. enabling our only native pastor to begin his labors in a destitute field.

That we may make anything like a good beginning of work at our two stations, we ought to have more; and we had intended asking for more, as a special grant. We will, however, save every piaster we can, and get along with what we have.

Nestorian Mission.—Persia.

LETTER FROM MR RHEA, APRIL 19, 1864.

Death of Deacon Joseph.

THE Herald for May contained a notice of the death of that excellent Nestorian bishop, Mar Elias; and now another of the faithful native helpers in the missionary work among that people is taken away. Mr. Rhea writes:

We have been deeply afflicted in the death of Deacon Joseph, of Degala, which occurred on Thursday last. His name has been long familiar to you, and to many of the friends of missions in our country. His well-balanced mind, his fine scholarship, the solidity of his Christian character, his many remarkable and excellent traits, his eminent services in connection with the press, especially the very important assistance he rendered in translating the Scriptures of the Old Testament from the original Hebrew, all contributed to endear him greatly to our mission, and make him at once one of the most graceful pillars and brightest ornaments of his nation. He would have been highly esteemed in the most enlightened lands, and would have reflected honor on those whose privilege it was to mold his childhood, discipline his youth, and impart to him that intellectual and spiritual culture which gave him the prominent position he held in the community. American Christians, through whose contributions he was enabled to receive that culture, may rest assured that they made a good investment, every year yielding a richer dividend. It was an investment for eternity.

His disease was so overpowering as to render him speechless for several days

previous to his death, but we have what is better than dying testimony, that of a consistent life of devotion to his Master, for many years. We shall greatly miss him, as one of the ablest and most judicious friends of our mission, and as a counsellor, sagacious and true to the very best interests of his people. He was so very accurate as a scholar, that Dr. Perkins will deeply feel the absence of his invaluable services in connection with the press. In fact, in this department, his qualifications were unequalled among the people.

Dr. Perkins preached his funeral sermon, to a large concourse, from his own flock, and from the neighboring villages. He is greatly and justly lamented, but God has taken him, and to him it is eternal gain. His wife, an excellent Christian woman, died about three weeks previous to his own decease, and their four little children are now left fatherless and motherless. Our band of native preachers, and indeed our communicants, have been singularly shielded from the shafts of death; but of late several of the most prominent have been called to their home on high.

Tabreez—Salmas—Oppression of Christians.

Mr. Rhea mentions that one of their best young men, Dea. Eshoo, and his wife, were about being located at Tabreez, "to labor in the gospel, and in the work of Bible distribution," among the Armenians and others in that city. He expresses much regret that Salmas has not been permanently occupied as a station by an American missionary, who could not have been removed. Enemies are making every effort to expel the helpers from the place, and it is feared they may succeed. Respecting the proceedings and influence of the government agent at Oroomiah he writes:

Meerza Nejef Ali's restrictive orders with reference to the Lord's work here still lie quiet. We know not what he will venture upon, nor are we particularly anxious. God is our strength, and we do not fear what man, in his puny impotence may attempt. Nejef Ali's mission here, to protect our Nestorian Christians, has proved a miserable and contemptible failure. Persian-like, he has proved treacherous, and in his turn become one of their greatest oppressors.

He at first beat them, in some instances, because they did not dare complain against their masters; and when, emboldened by him, they did venture to unbosom in confidence the story of their wrongs, he turned right about, and handed them over bodily to those same masters. Verily the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.

While at Tabreez, recently, I met two very interesting young Armenians, from a neighboring district, inquiring after the way of life, who had received their first impressions from Baron Sergis, the eminent evangelical worker in Shirwan. One of them seemed indeed a new man in Christ Jesus. How deeply interesting are such cases; and how many more should we see, had we the faith which subdues kingdoms!

PROCEEDINGS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

Presbyterian Board.

The last Report of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, (May, 1864,) states that the receipts of the Board for the year were $222,397.13, and the expenditures, $221,609.93. In view of the great increase of expenses occasioned by the high rate of exchange, the Committee are able to say: "They gratefully record the remarkable liberality shown by many of the churches and individual friends of missions during the last year. Coupled with this, the policy was continued of keeping all the missions on a scale of expenditure so reduced and restricted, as to be justified only by the extraordinary state of things in our country, and by the great loss incurred in making remittances

for the support of the missions. The result of these two causes is the very gratifying fact, that the financial year of the Board ends without the embarrassment of debt." The Board sent out, during the year, six ordained missionaries, and two male and five female assistant missionaries. The following table presents the leading statistics of the missions.

	Missions.	Stations.	Ordained missionaries.	Male ass't missionaries.	Female ass't missionaries.	Native ministers.	Native helpers.	Communicants.	Pupils in schools.
Indian Tribes . . .	*3	4	3	4	18	.	.	57	140
South America, . .	1	3	4	.	3	.	.	24	.
Africa, ...	2	10	11	5	5	.	15	290	201
India, ...	2	17	23	1	22	2	93	377	4,137
Siam, ...	1	2	7	1	6	.	1	19	42
China, ...	5	6	14	3	14	.	14	191	390
Chinese in California,	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	3	.
Japan, ...	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Jews (in New York,)	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Papal Europe,† . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, ...	.	.	65	15	70	2	123	961	4,910

* Four other missions among the Indian tribes are now suspended.
† Stations in France and Belgium. No returns.

The Committee say, in concluding their Report:

This Report contains, as will have been apparent to its readers, many things well fitted to encourage the friends of missions —such proofs of the divine blessing, indeed, as have not been surpassed, if equalled, in any former year. These call for devout and hearty thanksgiving to God, and encourage the church to persevere in the work which is set before her. This work is great, in its labors, its difficulties, and its results for time and eternity; but great is the grace and the power by which it shall be completed, in its appointed time. The faith of the people of God in the duty and the success of sending the gospel, "to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death," must not fail.

The present times are times of trouble, but they are under the direction of Him at whose command these missionary labors are undertaken. The Committee have often been compelled to look at the financial condition of this widely extended work, with feelings of solicitude bordering on deep discouragement; but their fears have been removed, their unbelief rebuked, and their hopes strengthened. Thus it has been, especially for the last three years. The past is safe; most of the missions still exist; they are still prospered; they still call for enlargement; they still give good hope of success. As to the future, as to the coming year particularly, heavy clouds rest upon it. Its issues may severely test the faith of the people of God; or, they may tend greatly to promote every good work; at any rate, they are in God's hand; he hath put them in his own power. At present, the followers of Christ can see his work waiting to be done; they can still hear his voice, calling his people to follow him to Africa, to China, to all these missionary lands, to make known repentance and remission of sins in his name, and assuring them of his being ever with them. The Committee trust, therefore, that their Christian brethren and themselves will be enabled still to go forward in this cause; and that, as its day of triumph and their time of rest draw nearer, so they may abound more and more in prayer and labor for the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

United Presbyterians of Scotland.

The last Report of the foreign missionary operations of the (Scotch) United Presbyterian Church, (May, 1864,) states:

We have had, for the year 1863, irrespective of Australia, France and Belgium, seven separate mission fields; namely, Jamaica, Trinidad, Old Calabar, Algiers, Aleppo, Rajpootana, and China; including 45 stations and 85 day schools; which have been conducted by 40 ordained European missionaries, 4 medical missionaries, 5 ordained native missionaries, 8 native evangelists, 14 European teachers, and 79 native teachers, or an educated agency of 150 persons. 416 adults have been admitted to the church for the first time, and about 5,000 children are getting in our schools a useful and scriptural education. Three new churches have been formed—one at Beawr in India, one at Aleppo in Syria, and one at Ikorofiong in Old Calabar; and two new stations have been opened—one at Todgurh in the Mairwara hills, and one at the Thomas River, in British Caffraria. Manifold have been the operations of our agents, and they have everywhere had some tokens of the divine presence and blessing.

Respecting the first of these missions it is said:

The Jamaica Mission, including the Grand Caymanas, consists of 26 congregations, which are divided into four presbyteries, the members of which assemble in Synod once a year. The table of statistics, prepared by the Rev. William Gillies, the Clerk of the Synod, states that 320 persons were admitted to the church for the first time; that the membership on the 1st of January this year was 5,626, being a decrease, as compared with 1862,

of 237; that there are 778 candidates; and that the sum raised for all purposes was £3,935 16*s.* 10½*d.*, being an average per member of 14*s.*

The total average attendance upon public worship in the twenty-six congregations amounts to 9,457. On the island of Trinidad there are three congregations, neither of them very large. The Old Calabar mission, West Africa, with eight ordained missionaries, occupies five stations, and the South Africa mission three—two in British Caffraria, and one in the colony. The mission at Aleppo, Syria, is to the Jews, and is now in charge of Rev. John Wortabet, M. D., a native of Syria. The Rajpootana mission, India, "in the British province of Ajmere and Mairwara, more than six hundred miles due north of Bombay," numbers eight ordained missionaries, at four stations. The China mission is at Ningpo, having only one European laborer, Dr. John Parker. The committee are anxious to obtain and send out an ordained missionary to co-operate with him.

The income for the foreign missionary operations of this church during the year, was £19,624 14*s.* 10*d.*, about $98,124. The Committee say, in closing their Report:

The chief outstanding feature of our missionary work is its tendency to expansion; and, looking at the diffusive and progressive character of Christ's kingdom, this is a result which calls for thankfulness and praise. It is that for which we are daily praying; and when the Lord, in answer to our invocation, opens to us new paths of usefulness, we should hold ourselves ready to follow him into them. It is the nature of active undertakings of every sort to be self-extending. And this should be especially the case with the missionary enterprise, which seeks the conquest of the world. Rest or pause here is undutifulness and inconsistency. We have the command of Christ, the Divine Ruler, to go forward, and his pledged presence and aid in doing so. He has placed his inexhaustible resources at our disposal; and the Divine Spirit, omnipotent and creative, and holding in his hand all the fullness of God, calls missions emphatically his 'work,' and is prepared to grant us all requisite success. Let us then, as a missionary church, rise to a just conception of the grandeur of the service in which we are engaged; and cherishing the highest views of the claims, and power, and grace of Christ, let us with growing faith, prayer and liberality, devote ourselves to this glorious work, and we shall every year have new reason to thank God because he has enlarged our borders and blessed the labor of our hands.

BERLIN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

From the last annual report of this society, it appears that the income in 1863, from all sources, was 52,616 thalers; while the expenditures amounted to 53,580 thalers, of which sum only 28,583 thalers were remitted for the support of the missionaries and their operations, the balance having been required for the home expenses, including the various charges for the Mission House, &c.

The following table will show the condition of the missions of this society:

Stations.	Commencement.	Congregations.	Communicants.
Cape Colony:			
Amalienstein,	1856	507	257
Lady-Smith,	1857	44	23
Anhalt-Schmidt,	1860	50	35
British Kaffraria:			
Bethel,	1837	90	59
Wartburg,	1855	60	30
Petersberg,	1857	56	32
Orange Free State:			
Bethany,	1834	190	100
Paardekuil,	1860		
Pniel,	1847	60	30
Natal Colony:			
Emmaus,	1847	30	10
Christianenburg,	1854	120	72
Stendal,	1860	2	2
Emangweni,			
Wartburg,			
South Africa Republic:			
Gerlachshoo,	1860	38	14
Bassootaland:			
Khalatlolu,	1861	74	47
Phata-mesane,	1863	2	2

The whole number of laborers, ordained and unordained, including three native helpers, is thirty-nine.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States, reporting to the General Assembly of that church, at its meeting in Philadelphia in May last, presents the following summary:

The Board has under its care the following missions and stations:

SYRIA.—Rev. John Crawford and wife and six helpers, at Damascus and five stations.

CHINA.—Rev. John C. Nevin and wife—at one station.

INDIA.—Rev. A. Gordon and wife, Rev. E. H. Stevenson and wife, Rev. J. S. Barr and wife, Miss Elizabeth Gordon—and Rev. E. P. Swift and wife and G. W. Scott and wife, with several helpers, at two stations, Sealkote and Gujranwala.

EGYPT.—Rev. J. Barnett, D. D., Rev. G. Lansing and wife, Rev. John Hogg and wife, Rev. S. C. Ewing and wife, Rev. A. Watson and wife, Misses S. B. Dales,

M. J. McKown and S. Hart, together with seven helpers in Alexandria, twenty-one in Cairo, and several others up the Nile.

Italy.—Rev. W. G. Moorehead.

The receipts of the last year for the foreign work were $37,880.37; and in view of the current and prospective rates of exchange, the Assembly appropriated $70,000 to carry on the operations for another year. A call was also made for $30,000 extra, to provide a sanitarium, and suitable buildings at Alexandria, for the mission in Egypt.

Reformed Presbyterians.

The Reformed Presbyterians of the United States, (a small body, whose last minutes of Synod present the names of seventy-eight churches, with 7,554 members,) have one mission abroad,—in Syria,—connected with which there are two missionaries, Messrs. Dodds and Beattie. The receipts of the last financial year, for the mission, were $2,676.63, and the expenditure, $2,416.31. The mission has a school for boys, and the Committee desire, as soon as may be, to send out a physician, and to establish a female school.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Home Proceedings.

The current financial year will close soon after this number of the Herald shall have reached its destination. *How* it will close, it is impossible, as yet, to say; but the friends of the Board are evidently awake to the importance of meeting the present emergency in a liberal and trustful spirit. Contributions are received by the Treasurer, from day to day, which are very encouraging; and if the many who have not made their offerings, shall 'do likewise,' there will be no indebtedness to report at the next annual meeting. The amount needed for the month of August is $115,000, a very large sum; still an earnest and united effort will not fail to secure it. Shall not such an effort be made? Sums remitted immediately on the receipt of this number of the Herald, with a request that they be acknowledged among the August donations, will help to prevent a debt.

It is hoped that the churches which are accustomed to make their collections during the first quarter of the financial year, (September 1 to December 1,) will remember that the difficulties of the Board are not likely to end on the 31st of August. The brethren who represent us in heathen lands must be cared for still; and their work will have its undiminished claims upon us. It should never be forgotten that the *currency of missions is hard money*. Will not those who are soon to make their collections, keep this fact in mind, and bring up their offerings, if possible, to the standard of gold?

Rev. G. W. Wood, having returned from his temporary residence at Constantinople, and his visit to other mission fields in Turkey, has resumed his labors as Secretary of the Board, at New York.

Missions of the Board.

Syria.—Mrs. H. H. Jessup, of this mission, was removed by death, July 2. Her husband, who was returning with her to the United States, continued his journey to his native land with his now motherless children. Mr. Ford reports a plan for imparting regular theological instruction during the summer, to a class of native helpers in the Sidon district, especially those of Merj Ayun and its vicinity, "at a convenient point, so near the homes of the students that they can spend the Sabbaths in their respective villages," and thus combine with study, continued labor as helpers. For this purpose he is to reside, for a time at least, at Deir Mimas, and it is hoped that much good may come from this arrangement. There will probably be six in the class this season. Mr. Samuel Jessup refers, in a letter which will be found on another page, to the call upon the missions to retrench, and well asks, "What can we do?" saying, however, "We will save every piaster we can." He mentions the case of a young Moslem sheikh manifesting much interest in the truth; discussing with Greeks in favor of

the Protestants, rebuking and confuting them from their own Scriptures; and when cruelly beaten by his father, for his Protestant tendencies, replying only, "If it is the will of God I can bear it."

Western Turkey. — A letter from Mr. Trowbridge, dated July 21, announces that on the 17th of July, quite a number of the Turkish converts at Constantinople were arrested and imprisoned, "because they had professed Christianity; no other charge being preferred against them." Mr. Williams (Selim Effendi,) was soon released, but the others were still in prison. The next day, July 18, the police closed the bookstore of the mission, which was also the Treasurer's office, the office of Mr. Bliss, agent of the American Bible Society, and of Doctor Thompson. The printing office at which nearly all the books of the mission have been printed for many years, and the room of Dr. Pfander, of the Church Missionary Society, were also closed. Mr. Brown, United States' Secretary of Legation, now acting as Charge d' Affaires, at once protested against such a violation of the rights of American citizens, demanding the immediate reversal of the order respecting the bookstore, and on the 20th the government seal was removed from the door, and the missionaries were allowed again to take possession; persons being sent, however, at Mr. Brown's request, to examine the books in the store. Mr. Trowbridge says: "It is too soon to speculate much in regard to the cause of this sudden movement on the part of Government." Mr. Washburn wrote at noon of the same day: "The examination of our rooms is over, and they have removed all restrictions."

Eastern Turkey.—The annual meeting of this mission was held in June. The station reports have already appeared in the Herald, but a few sentences from the General Letter, just received, deserve a place here, and thoughtful perusal. "We have examined our estimates for the coming year with the utmost care, scrutinizing every item separately, and in view of the probable perplexity of monetary affairs in our country, have endeavored to curtail, in every department, as much, perhaps more than the highest wisdom would dictate; yet such is the nature of our work, that, conducted on a wise policy, it will expand in spite of us, and we have been compelled to ask a small sum in addition to what was asked last year.

"You will rejoice with us, in reading our 'tabular view,' to see the rapid and uniform growth of religion and Protestant civilization in this land; but there is a development too subtile for figures to tell, and too delicate for the pen to describe, which the Bible is unfolding in society here. The sum of results must not be sought in any written document; it will only be fully brought to light in the revelation of all things, at the last day.

"We have again, for the fourth year, brought to your consideration the pressing necessity for a reinforcement of our mission. We ask for four new men, and this is the least number that will satisfy our immediate wants. The arguments for this are already understood, and we need add no more, except that delays are costing our cause too dearly, in Mardin, Diarbekir and Van."

Notices of the annual meetings in Western and Central Turkey, with the abstract of station reports, in this number of the Herald, contain matters of interest, and indicate, at some stations, much promise.

Nestorians.—Mr. Labaree reports a public examination of the female seminary, and the graduating of a class of six pupils, in June. He writes: "Our usually sombre chapel, of mud walls, looked very bright and cheerful, with the profuse hangings of green leaves and roses which the girls had given it, set off with maps and diagrams. A large audience of parents, friends, and invited guests, was present, and seemed to enjoy the exercises in a high degree. The pupils appeared well in nearly all their studies. It must be with no small degree of satisfaction and gratitude, that a missionary teacher sees such a class of young women go forth from under her care, though in many respects much below the standard aimed at, yet so thoroughly educated in the great facts and truths of the Bible, and in other important branches of knowledge, and prayerfully trained to

serve the Redeemer, in the enlightenment and saving of their nation."

The letter from Mr. Rhea, on page 273, gives information of another affliction, which has come upon the mission and the Nestorian Evangelical Christians, in the death of Deacon Joseph, 'a graceful pillar and bright ornament of the nation,' whose excellent Christian character, good mind and fine scholarship, had rendered his assistance in the translation of the Scriptures of great value, and had much endeared him to the mission. The Persian agent who was to protect the Nestorians, it will be seen, has, "Persian-like," proved treacherous, and become himself one of the worst oppressors.

Madura.—Mr. Capron reports the admission to the church of a woman somewhat advanced in age, a convert from Romanism, who, with her younger son, had endured, from an elder son and others, very bitter persecution. He felt much interest in the case, and was very deeply impressed, when, notwithstanding all she had suffered, and might still suffer, she came forward to profess her love to Christ, and his "moistened hand rested upon her wrinkled forehead," baptizing her into the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. In this and another letter, our brother speaks strongly, and with deep feeling, of the want of more laborers in that mission. He writes: "The discussion at our January meeting, about the re-arrangement of forces, after the removal of Mr. Herrick, [on a visit to the United States,] and the unexpected loss of Mr. Webb, [from failure of health,] was the most painful that I remember. The efforts to provide for the fields, with our diminished number, were inevitably unavailing. Dr. Lord said there had not been an argument advanced in the very earnest discussion, as to the urgent need of occupying different stations, which was not valid, and he only wished that he could re-produce the scene before the churches in America.

"You are acquainted with our losses, and with our need of men from America; but even when you have sent men for Mandapasalie, Tirupuvanum, and Periaculum, there will still be large wastes remaining, for which the best instrumentality would seem to be the itineracy, and we need three men for that special work. This itineracy, as now prosecuted, is doing good; but the missionaries do not, to any considerable extent, go out of their station districts; and they would do wrong if they did go to preach the gospel to the regions beyond, while their own districts are still, to so large an extent, unexplored."

Fuh-chau.—Mr. Peet mentions, (May 5,) the admission of two persons to the church at Ponasang, at the last communion season. He has had "a daily preaching exercise at the church since last August," with a "uniformly good attendance."

North China.—Mr. Blodgett (see his letter, page 263,) finds the field of labor at Peking opening beyond all his expectations; has his chapel full, from day to day, of attentive listeners, with no opposition; refers to great encouragement in the Presbyterian mission at Ningpo; hopes "the harvest of China is drawing nigh"; and renews his call upon young men to come and help in a field so great, so open, and as he thinks, so promising. The fact mentioned, that the open proclamation of the gospel at Peking is a new thing, though papal missionaries have been there for a long period, is worthy of notice. The open, full preaching of the truth, and giving to the people the Word of God in their own language, are not the prominent means employed by Roman Catholics in their missionary efforts.

Dakotas.—The report of Mr. Williamson, printed in part on another page, from the Dakotas recently removed to the Missouri River, presents a sad view of the trials and sufferings of that remnant of a decaying race. The graphic picture of the scene on the arrival of a mail will interest, while the statements respecting the zeal of the Indians in learning to read and write, and the religious feeling still existing among them, are well calculated to call forth gratitude, as well as the prayers which are earnestly requested.

Other Missions.

Africa.—In West Africa, through the labors of sixteen Protestant missionary

societies, native churches are rising up along 2,000 miles of coast line, numbering, it is said, at least 80,000 converts. One-fourth of these are under the care of Episcopal missionaries, and it has been felt that the time had come for providing a bishop to labor among them. Twenty-five native Episcopal ministers had already been ordained, and now one of these, Rev. Samuel Crowther,—once a slave, re-captured from a slave vessel and landed at Sierra Leone in 1822, afterwards educated at the Church Missionary College, Islington, England, and for many years an able and faithful missionary in Africa,—has been selected, appointed by Lord Palmerston, and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, as the Bishop of the Niger district. He was led to the Archbishop on the occasion, in the Canterbury Cathedral, not, as had been expected, by two colonial Bishops, but by the Bishops of Winchester and Gloucester; and the London *Record* says: "The feeling which suddenly inspired this graceful welcome to the sable African, was appreciated by every Christian heart."

The long vaunted expedition of the cruel slave-hunting king of Dahomy, against "the free and almost Christian" city of Abbeokuta, has been undertaken, and disastrously repulsed by the people of the city, which will not probably be again attacked.

China.—The work of grace in connection with the Amoy mission of the Reformed Dutch Board continues. Thirty-eight persons were received to the three churches, by profession, during the year 1863, and they now number 310 members. Native pastors have been installed over the two churches at Amoy, who "have full charge" of their churches, "have both given great satisfaction," "seem to have secured the confidence of the people, and are respected by old and young." The contributions of the churches during the year amounted to $704.43. In March, of the present year, five persons were received to the church at Chioh-be, and there are other inquirers. At about the same time, eight persons were baptized at Khi-be.

Burmah.—A very interesting feature of recent letters from the Burmah missions, of the Baptist Union, is found in notices of the native preachers,—their labors and spirit, and their meetings. Mrs. Ingalls, of the Bassein mission, writes respecting a meeting of the Bassein Karen Association: "It was a glorious sight to see that representation from the Karen churches of the Bassein district, headed by fifty pastors. Some of them had passed through bitter trials; but all this has made their faith strong in the power of the eternal God. * * They very much enjoyed this meeting with the Burman brethren and sisters. One day I saw two men with arms clasped about each other's neck, and I paused to know the reason. One was a Karen preacher and the other a Burman preacher. They held each other a moment, and then, half releasing themselves, the Karen exclaimed, 'We were once enemies, but now we are brothers;' and then, with overflowing hearts of joy, they bowed down on the grass, and mingled their prayers of love and gratitude." Mr. Van Meter wrote, February 25: "The first regular meeting of our Pwo Karen Association has just closed, and it was from first to last one of the most pleasant and satisfactory meetings of the kind I have ever attended in Bassein. All the pastors but two, and ten licensed Pwo preachers were present, making twenty preachers in all, besides two of our ordained Sgau pastors, who rendered good service. The marked feature of the occasion was the ready and earnest co-operation of all the preachers in the exercises, whether of a religious or business character. They seemed to feel the spirit of the meetings, and to enter into them with such animation as I have never before witnessed. The young men, also, who have been out as missionaries, gave very interesting and spirited accounts of their labors." And Mr. Cross, of the Toungoo mission, noticing a meeting of the Paku Association, connected with which there are seventy churches, says: "I suggested to some of the leading pastors and preachers, the idea of forming themselves into a Conference, for their own benefit and for quarterly meetings. The idea was well received, and they soon informed me that they had determined on the measure, and appointed

their first meeting to be held at Sautudeh, on the 15th of April next. They had also appointed one of the most substantial of their number, who was moderator of the Association last year, and who has charge of one of the largest churches, to devote himself to preaching among the heathen, and to be supported by the contributions of the churches. The cordiality of these preachers filled my heart with hope and encouragement."

Madagascar. — The missionaries give cheering accounts of the continued progress of the Christian church in Madagascar. Difficulties are great, and opposing influences numerous and powerful; but "Christians hold their ground, and their numbers continue to increase." Mr. Ellis remarks: "No month has passed for a long time in which additions have not been made to the number of communicants in our churches, and few weeks pass in which we have not letters from distant places, conveying Christian salutations and asking for books." The *Missionary Magazine* states, editorially: "The political and social state of the country has become more consolidated and tranquil; the Government of the Queen has acquired strength and is administered generally with justice and impartiality, while the principles of religious freedom are faithfully maintained towards the Native Christans." "Above all, we rejoice that every succeeding post renews the gratifying assurance that the Word of the Lord has free course and is glorified. New places of worship are opened, congregations are enlarged, and the monthly additions to the number of church-members, many of whom are connected with the influential families of the capital, afford conclusive proof of the growing strength and social influence of Christianity."

India.—The Arcot mission of the Reformed Dutch Board reports: "Never were our labors so successful as they are now, and never has our prospect been so hopeful and cheering as at present." The increase of communicants during the last year was 54, and of catechumens, 149. A new institution has been established for the training of young men who have embraced the gospel, and two new stations have been taken by the mission. Dr. H. M. Scudder, of the mission, has been prostrated by congestion of the brain and lungs, and was directed by his physicians to leave India for at least two years.

Miscellaneous.

The *Episcopal Board of Missions* has been making efforts of late to introduce among the churches a new measure for raising funds. The plan is, to have a number of "gatherers" in each parish, each of whom will secure at least ten subscribers, pledged to pay not less than five cents a week, from whom they are to collect once in ten weeks. The July number of the Spirit of Missions says of the plan: "The five-cent-a-week scheme meets a great want in our church; and we have assurances from all parts of the country, and from rich and poor parishes alike, that it is well suited for the end designed. It is very gratifying to notice that the returns from some parishes at the end of the second ten weeks are larger than at the end of the first. A small church in New Jersey, which had contributed only $14 through the annual collection, sent $21 at the end of the first ten weeks, and $50 at the end of the second. From a church in Philadelphia, the first return is $50, and the second $70. A church in New York, which had been accustomed to send $30 a year, sends $32 at the end of the first ten weeks, and $40 at the end of the second."

The receipts of the *Reformed Protestant Dutch Board*, for its last financial year, were $35,391. Of this sum, $21,686 were contributed by 286 of the 422 churches in the connection. The remaining 136 churches did not contribute. $3,352 were received from Sabbath schools,—more than one-seventh part as much as the churches contributed. Though the income from the churches was somewhat larger than that of the previous year, the increase of expenses, occasioned by the high rate of exchange, much exceeded this increase of contributions, and the year closed with a debt against the Board of at least $10,000; a large sum for a society whose usual income is so small. For the payment of this debt "the Synod is urgently implored to

make provision," as also to secure "a higher rate of contribution for the future." The missions of the Board are, the Arcot mission, India, with 8, the Amoy mission, China, with 6, and the Japan mission with 3 missionaries.

"The Classes of Wisconsin and Holland," composed almost exclusively of ministers and people who have immigrated from Holland, and are now settled in our North Western States, to the number of 30,000, with a deep conviction that there should be manifested more earnest zeal for the conversion of the world, have devised a plan of missionary operations for themselves. The Classes are to appoint, send out and support missionaries, in fields which shall be occupied exclusively by them, while they are to be also missionaries of the Reformed Dutch Board, and to correspond both with the Classes and the Board. The first missionary was ordained at Holland, Michigan, June 26. A large church edifice, one hundred feet long, was "packed with an eager and most sympathetic audience," at a place where, "only seventeen years ago, the first tree was cut from the almost unconquerable forest." The foundations of a new Theological Seminary are to be laid, establishing first of all, "a Theological Professorship of Missionary Training." But the most remarkable feature of the plan, considering the locality, is the arrangement for building a missionary ship, designed to be of about three hundred tons burden, capable of lake and ocean navigation, which is to reach the ocean through the Welland canal, is to take out not only ordained ministers and their families, but also other families, as missionary colonists, and is always to make Holland, Black Lake, Michigan, the port of departure and return. The keel of this vessel was laid, with imposing public services, in the presence of a large assembly, on the 24th of June. One of the addresses on the occasion was delivered by the Corresponding Secretary of the Reformed Dutch Board.

The Maharajah Duhleep Singh, the converted and eminently Christian Sikh prince, now residing in England, on a recent visit to India, gave an entertainment to the native converts of Protestant missions at Bombay. About 450 were present, including the missionaries and their families, of the Church Missionary Society, the American Mission, and the Established and Free churches of Scotland. The Maharajah himself was also present, and in reply to the thanks of the meeting offered to him, assured the assembly, through Dr. Wilson, that that was "one of the happiest days of his life." Several hymns were sung in Hindi, Marathi, and English, and the national anthem was not forgotten. Dhuleep Singh left Bombay for Suez on the 14th instant. What will be thought now, asks the *Christian Work*, of the alarm into which the *Daily Telegraph* was thrown at the thought of his visit to India?

Last year, in the high court of Calcutta, a judgment was given requiring missionaries to give up a native youth to his heathen parents, contrary to his own free choice. An analagous case has recently been decided in the Bombay high court, in a manner more accordant with the rights of conscience and the interests of Christianity. The age of the boy was proved to be fifteen years and seven months. The judge, Sir Joseph Arnould, stated that according to English law, while the age of majority was twenty-one, the age of discretion, and of responsibility for criminal acts, was fourteen. In India, the age of majority was sixteen, but that at which responsibility for crime commenced was twelve, and according to strict analogy the age of discretion should also be fixed at twelve. He would not, however, go so far, but he certainly thought the age at which discretionary rights commenced should not be fixed at a later period than in England, and therefore ordered that the boy be allowed to choose for himself, the place of his domicile.

Japan.—There are hopeful indications that Japanese, like Chinese exclusiveness, will yield ere long. One of the most powerful of the native princes has addressed a memorial to the Tycoon, in which he boldly states that "there is no

greater shame" to Japan than the course she has lately been pursuing; a course which is causing her to lose the friendship of the world. He declares that it is impossible to expel the foreigners from the country, and that it would be impolitic even if it were possible. He wisely discriminates between Protestantism and the Christianity which was introduced by the Jesuits, and says: "Were Japan to adopt and practice it, I am of opinion that no sects would arise to ruin or damage the country."

Annual Meeting.

Attention is invited to a notice with reference to the approaching annual meeting of the Board, which will be found on the last page of the cover of this Herald. The points (1 and 2) to which the Committee at Worcester, in preparing the notice, request special attention, should not be overlooked. Not to speak of needless and great trouble, it will very probably be *impossible* to provide places for such as do not make seasonable application; and those who neglect to do this should blame no one but themselves if they are left unprovided for.

Embarkation.

Rev. A. H. Wright, M. D., with Miss Lucy Wright, his eldest daughter; and Rev. George W. Coan and family, of the Nestorian mission, sailed from New York June 18, returning to their field.

Death.

At South Berwick, Me., July 27th, Catharine Sophia, daughter of Rev. J. Lorenzo and Catharine N. Lyons, of the Syria mission, aged three years ten months and twenty days.

DONATIONS.

RECEIVED IN JULY.

MAINE.

Cumberland co. Aux. So. H. Packard, Tr.
- Brunswick, A friend, 10 00
- Freeport, Mrs. S. A. Hobart, 10 00
- New Gloucester, A. C. M. Foxcroft, 10; S. H. and A. C. Chandler, 75; a friend, 25; 110 00
- Saccarappa, James Haskell, 7 00
- Waterford, D. Warren, 25 00
- West Auburn, Cong. ch. and so. 50 00—212 00

Franklin co. Aux. So. Rev. I. Rogers, Tr.
- Farmington, Cong. ch. m. c. 17 25

Kennebec co. Conf. of chs.
- Gardner, Cong. ch. and so. 6 00
- Hallowell, A friend, 7 00—13 00

Lincoln co. Aux. So.
- Alna, Cong. ch. and so. 5 00
- Newcastle, 1st do. 4 30
- North Edgecomb, Mrs. J. Adams, deceased, 1 00
- Waldoboro', Otis Little, 5 00
- Warren, Cong ch. and so. 10 00
- Wiscassett, Cong. ch. and so. 20; Mrs. I. Carney, 1; 21 00—46 30

Penobscot co. Aux. So. E. F. Duren, Tr.
- Bangor, First parish, 83 85
- Brewer, do. 29 44
- Brownville, Rev. N. W. Sheldon, wh. cons. himself an H. M. 50 00
- Holden, Mrs. E. M. Blake, 10 00—173 29

York Conf. of chs. Rev. G. W. Cressey, Tr.
- Buxton, Rev. G. W. C. 20 00

481 84

- Anson, T. Spaulding, 5 00
- Bethel, 2d ch. a soldier, 10; Mrs. S. Haskell, 2,50; 12 50
- East Sumner, Cong. ch. 5 00
- Machias, A friend, 10 00
- Norridgewock, A soldier's wife, 50—33 00

514 84

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cheshire co. Aux. So. Geo. Kingsbury, Tr.
- Gilsum, Cong. ch. and so. 27,10; Dea. A. Hayward, 50; friends, 3,50; 80 60
- Jaffrey, Cong. ch. and so. 13 69
- Marlboro', do. 4 52
- Paper Mill Village, Rev. D. Adams, 5 00
- Roxbury, A. Ellis, 1 00
- Westmoreland, Cong. ch. and so. 30 20—135 01

Hillsboro' co. Aux. So. Geo Swain, Tr.
- Bennington, Cong. ch. and so. 25 11
- Goffstown, do. 35 00
- Greenfield, United ch. 8 50
- Manchester, 1st cong. ch. and so. 122 40
- Mason Centre, do. 2 00
- Merrimac, do. 10 00
- Nashua, A Methodist, 1 00
- New Ipswich, Cong. ch. and so. 60 00
- Pelham, A friend, 10 00
- Wilton, 2d cong. ch. and so. 15 00—289 01

Merrimack co. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, Tr.
- Concord, South cong. ch. and so. to cons. Amos Dodge, an H. M. 100 00
- East Concord, Rev. A. Manning, 10 00—110 00

Rockingham co. Conf. of chs. F. Grant, Tr.
- Auburn, Cong. ch. and so. 15 00
- Candia Village, R. H. Page, 5 00
- Chester, E. J. H. 10 00
- Exeter, 1st and 2d chs. m. c. 9 10
- Hampstead, A. M. S., 2 71
- North Hampton, Cong. ch. and so. 27 25
- Nottingham, Jacob Hood, 2 00
- Windham, A friend, 100 00—171 06

Strafford Conf. of chs. E. J. Lane, Tr.
- Gilmanton, An Hon. Member, 10 00
- Laconia, Cong. ch. bal. 3 00
- North Conway, Cong. ch. and so. 17 75—30 75

Sullivan co. Aux. So. N. W. Goddard, Tr.
- Claremont, D. M. 10 00

745 83

Legacies.—Salisbury, Mary Pettingill, by T. D. Little, Ex'r, 200 00

915 83

VERMONT.

Addison co. Aux. So. A. Wilcox, Tr.
- Orwell, Cong. ch. bal. 8 00

Caledonia co. Conf. of chs. E. Jewett, Tr.
- McIndoes Falls, James Gilchrist, 5 00
- St. Johnsbury, Friends, 200; J. A. H. 6; 206 00—211 00

Chittenden co. E. A. Fuller, Tr.
Burlington, 1st Cal. ch. m. c. 22 86
Jericho Centre. Cong. ch. and so. 60 00
North Underhill, do. 13 00—95 86
Franklin co. Aux. So. C. B. Swift, Tr.
Georgia. Cong. ch. and so. 27 00
Montgomery, A family, 3.40; H. Hopkins, 5; a friend, 50c.; 8 90
St. Albans, Mrs. H. Livingston, 3 65
Swanton Falls, Rev. S. Parmelee's cong. worshiping in the Academy, 59 39—98 94
Orange co. Aux. So. Rev. J. C. Houghton, Tr.
Bradford, Cong. ch. and so. 94 30
Newbury, do. 50 00
Strafford, do. 23 76—168 06
Orleans co. Aux. So. Rev. A. R. Gray, Tr.
Coventry, Rev. P. H. White, 12,50;
Mrs. F. M. Herbert, 1,87; 14 37
North Craftsbury, Rev. Jacob N. Loomis, to cons. Rev. THOMAS BAYNE and Rev. S. K. B. PERKINS, H. M. 100 00—114 37
Rutland co. Aux. So. J. Barrett, Tr.
S. H H. 25 00
Castleton, Cong. ch. bal. 57 01
East Hubbardston, Cong. ch. 7 00
Pittsford, do. 2 00
Rutland, Cong. ch. m. c. 36 05—127 06
Windham co. Aux. So. F. Tyler, Tr.
Bellows Falls, Cong. ch. and so. 13 00
Brattleboro', Cong. ch. and so. gent. 107,95; la. 93,08; m. c. 92,61; 293 64
Dummerston, Cong. ch. m. c. 8 00
Fayetteville, Cong. ch. 9 00
West Townsend, Rev. S. S. Arnold, 10 00—333 64
Windsor co. Aux. So. Rev. C. B. Drake and J. Steele, Trs.
Chester, Cong. ch. and so. 64 00
Windsor, Gent. 36,50; la. miss. asso. 59,80; m. c. 26,12; 122 42—186 42
1,313 45
B. 250 00
1,593 35

Legacies. — Weathersfield, Charles Jarvis, by J. De F. Richards, Ex'r, 1,500, less tax 75; 1,425 00
West Addison, Sylvanus Chapin, 877 02-2,302 02
3,895 37

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable co.
Chatham, Cong. ch. and so. 15 50
Orleans, do. 25 00
Sandwich, A lady, 10 00—50 50
Berkshire co. Aux. So. James Sedgwick, Tr.
Peru, Cong. ch. and so. 35 00
Richmond, do. 12 55
South Egremont, do. 18 00
Stockbridge, do. 69 90
Williamstown, South ch. bal. 5;
Prof. A. L. Perry, 5; 10 00—145 45
Boston, of wh. from Rev. H. B. Hooker, 250; Mrs. Amos Lawrence, 100; C. B. Botsford, 100; a friend, 50; unknown, 40,73; the invalid's mite, 12,40; G. Edmands, 10; the Lord's percentage, 3; an aged lady, 10; Andrew Bartlet, 10; T. S. (ad'l) 20; "Gold dollar," 2,57; Fannie Merrill, 3,20; 1,085 21
Brookfield Asso. W. Hyde, Tr.
Ware, Orrin Sage, 500, wh. cons. CHAS. G. WOODRUFF, HORATIO BRYANT, Mrs. H. BRYANT, LOUISE BRYANT and RICHMOND WRIGHT, H. M.; William Hyde, 100, wh. cons. EDWARD HYDE BALL an H. M.; Henry and Lucy S. Ives, for Kitty Ives, now in heaven, 41,50; Theo. Field, 5; Geo. H. Cutler, 3; S. Snow, 3; 652 50
Essex co.
Andover, Theol. sem. students, 56; "Wessex," 20; E. P. Barrows, 15; Rev. S. B. Morley, 50; Abbott fem. sem. teachers and pupils, 118.15; a friend, wh. cons. WM BRADFORD an H. M., 100; Chapel ch. 102, wh. with prev. dona. cons. Rev. H. F. C. NICHOLS, Rev. L. S. WATTS, and Rev. WM. P. ALCOTT, H. M. 461 15
Lawrence, Lawrence st. ch. a friend. 75 00
Lynn, 1st cong. ch. and so. 40 92
North Beverly, Cong ch. m. c. 3,65; Rev. E. W. Harrington, 5; Mrs. J. Moulton, 2; 10 65
West Boxford, Cong. ch. and so. 92 00—679 72
Essex co. North Aux. So.
Amesbury and Salisbury, Village ch. and so. 30 00
Bradford, A friend, 9 83
Byfield, do. 10 00
Haverhill, North cong. ch. and so. 335 81
Newburyport, A friend, 100; Mrs. J. H. Spring, 20; 120 00—505 64
Essex co. South Aux. So. C. M. Richardson, Tr.
A friend, 1 00
Lynnfield, 2d ch m. c. 6 45
Manchester, A friend, 2 gold rings, 6 37—13 82
Franklin co. Aux. So. L. Merriam, Tr.
Conway, Austin Rice, 20 00
Greenfield, 1st cong. ch. and so. to cons. CHAS. L. SMEAD an H. M. 45 95
Montague, 1st cong. ch. and so. to cons. RICHARD CLAPP an H. M. 103 10
South Deerfield, 1st cong. ch. and so. 34,62; a friend, 25; 59 62—228 67
Hampden co. Aux. So. J. C. Bridgman, Tr.
Springfield, Roxana Chapin, to cons. Mrs. AMELIA C. ROBINSON an H. M. 100 00
Hampshire co. Aux. So. S. E. Bridgman, Tr.
Amherst, Prof. E. S. Snell, 10; L. Hallock, 1; L. Sweetser, to cons. HORATIO SWEETSER an H. M. 100; college ch. m. c. 15; 126 00
Easthampton, 1st cong. ch. m. c. 31 00
Hadley, 1st cong. ch. 91 45
Middlefield, Cong. ch. and so. 167 70
Northampton, N. Sears, 25 00
South Hadley, Cong. ch. m. c. 11 00
Southampton, Cong. ch. and so. 26 00
Williamsburg, do. 294 86—773 01
Middlesex co.
Auburndale, Cong. ch. and so. ad'l, 1,286 77
Brighton, Evan. cong. ch. 15 00
Burlington, Cong. ch. and so. 13 00
Cambridgeport, R. L. Snow, 10 00
East Cambridge, Evan. cong. ch. m. c. 10 91
Framingham, Hollis evan. ch. m. c. 100 00
Holliston, Mrs. F. S. L. 2 50
Lincoln, A friend, 2 00
Lowell, Kirk st. ch. and so. (of wh. 100 from W. S Southworth, to cons JULIAETTE KENT an H. M.; S. W. Stickney, 100, wh. cons. SARAH H. STICKNEY an H. M.; a friend, 100, wh. cons. ELIZABETH O. BATTLES an H. M.,) 875,67; a member of Kirk st. ch. 2; 877 67
Melrose, Cong. ch. and so. coll. 382 52; m. c. 74,48; of wh. 100, from N. J. Bartlet, to cons. Mrs. ELLEN M. BARTLET an H. M.; 50 from D. W. Wilcox, to cons. Rev. GEO. F. CHAPIN an H. M. 457 00
Newton, Eliot ch. and so. 268; Mrs. A. B. Ely, 110, wh. cons. W. N. ELY an H. M.; A. B. Ely, 50; Mrs. Harriet J. Allen, 100, wh. cons. Mrs. CHARLOTTE L. REED an H. M. 528 00
North Cambridge, Holmes ch. m. c. 39 00
Wayland, Cong. ch. m. c. 34 50
West Newton, A lady, 7 00
Wilmington, Cong. ch. bal. 11 20-3,391 55
Middlesex Union.
Fitchburg, Cal. cong. ch. m. c. 31 50
Groton, Ortho. cong. ch. 127 65
Harvard, do. 50 00
Lancaster, A friend, 10 00
Littleton, E L. 10 00
Westford, Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Hodgman, 5 00—234 15

Norfolk co.
Brookline, H. Wenzell, 100; Harvard ch. and so. 693,51; 793 51
Dorchester, 2d cong. ch. and so. gent. (of wh. from N. Carruth, 100, to cons. EMMA CARRUTH an H. M.) 885: ladies, 615,15; m. c. 48,70; Elbridge Torrey, 10; A. W. and L. C. Clapp, 2; 1,561 15
East Medway, 1st cong. ch. and so. to cons. HENRY A. ROBERTS an H. M. 170 75
Medway, Village ch. and so. wh. cons. ORION A. MASON an H. M. 94 60
North Wrentham, Cong. ch. and so. 5 00
Roxbury, Eliot ch. and so. gent. 80; la. 101,75; m. c. 26,37; J. W. Partridge, 200; G. H. 10c.; Vine st ch m. c. 33; 451 22
Sharon, Mrs. B. 5 00
West Roxbury, So. evan. ch. m. c. 84,09; A. S. B. for pupil in Oroomiah, 30; 114 09-3,195 32
Old Colony Aux. So.
Middleboro', 1st cong. ch. and so. 79 68
Palestine Miss. So. E. Alden, Tr.
Braintree, First parish, wh. cons. E. F. E. THAYER an H. M. 176,30; a friend in 1st parish, 20; 195 30
North Weymouth, 1st cong. ch. and so. 59 16—255 46
Plymouth co.
Mansfield, Cong. ch. and so. 13 80
Marshfield, 1st ch. 10; friend, 10; 20 00
Plymouth, 3d ch. and so. to cons. GEO. G. DYER and Mrs. MARY A. B. DYER H. M. 142 00—175 80
Taunton and vic.
Fall River, 1st cong. ch. ad'l, 45 00
Freetown, Rev. A. G. Duncan, 5 00
Taunton, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond, 3 00—53 00
Worcester co. Central Asso. E. H. Sanford, Tr.
Worcester, A friend. 5 00
Worcester co. South, W. C. Capron, Tr.
Blackstone, Cong. ch. and so. 35 00
Grafton, Evan cong. ch. and so. wh. cons. FREDERICK WATERMAN an H. M. 100 00
Milford, 1st cong. ch. and so. 20 00
Westboro'. Two friends, 6 00—161 00
Chelsea, Winnisimmet ch. m. c. 41,03; Broadway ch. m. c. 19,76; a friend, 3; Mrs. S. B. Forsaith, 6; 69 79

11,858 27

Legacies.—Greenfield, Mrs. Jerusha B. Nurse, by A. C. Field, Ex'r, 100 00
South Deerfield. Luman Pease, by L. Bodman, Adm'r, 1,000 00-1,100 00

12,958 27

RHODE ISLAND.

Barrington, 25 00
Providence, Beneficent cong. ch. and so. 205,72; George H. Corliss, 1,000; A. C. Barstow, 500; Wm. J. King, 500; Wm. S. Slater, 500; Edward P. Taft, 300; Asa Pierce, 300; Royal C. Taft, 200, wh. cons. Mrs. MARY F. TAFT and Mrs. ABIGAIL T. ARMINGTON, H. M.; J. Y. Smith, 200; E. K. Glezen, 200; S. Hutchins, 150; J. Symonds, 100; C. L. Thomas, 100; J. N. Mason, 100; Wm. J. Cross, 100; J. M. Campbell, 100; G. L. Claflin, 100; B. B. Knight, 100; B. H. Gladding, 50; Mrs. P. Smith, 50; Mrs. P. F. Bullock, 25; S. Hutchins, 30; J. L. Snow, 25; W. W. Hoppin, 20; J. B. Angell, 10; W. H. Bradford, 10; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Jenks, 10; A. B. Arnold, 10; Cash, 10; Geo. Welch, 5; a friend, 5; Fr. Fuller, 15; Friend A, 4; a friend, 4; 5,038 72
Vernon, Cong. ch. and so. 43 70-5,107 42

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield co. East, Aux. So.
Bridgeport, 1st ch. Mrs. Ellen Porter, 30 00
Brookfield, Cong. ch. and so. 24 00
Danbury, Cong. ch. and so. 110; Eliza A. Lyon, 12; 122 00—176 00
Fairfield co. West, Aux. So. C. Marvin, Tr.
Fairfield, 1st eccl. so. m. c. 25; Mrs. Ann H. Kellogg, 10; 35 00
Hartford co. Aux. So. A. G. Hammond, Agent.
Bloomfield, Cong. ch. and so. 37 10
Collinsville, do. 136 58
East Glastenbury, do. 29 00
East Granby, Mrs. D. Skinner, 2 00
Farmington, Cong. ch. and so. 58 00
Granby, Sabra Hayes, 100, to cons. EDMUND A. HOLCOMB an H. M.; Elizabeth Holcomb, 20; 120 00
Hartford, Pearl st. ch. and so. 2,676 75; a friend, 3; Centre ch. and so. 1,053 60; North ch. and so. (of wh. 150 from C. C. Lyman, to cons. Rev. G. B. SPALDING and Mrs. S. O. SPALDING, H. M.) 185; South ch. and so. 578,45; Seth Terry, to cons. THOMAS K. BOLTWOOD and THOMAS HOOKER H. M. 400; 4,896 80
West Avon, Cong. ch. and so. 34 32
Middletown, South ch. ad'l, 1 00

5,314 80
Less bad bill, 1 00-5,313 80
Litchfield co. Aux. So. G. C. Woodruff, Tr.
Barkhamsted, Cong. ch. 9 00
Terryville, Cong. ch. m. c. 5 00—14 00
Middlesex Asso. John Marvin, Tr.
Centre Brook, Cong. ch. m. c. 50 00
East Haddam, Rev. Isaac Parsons, 5 00
Saybrook, Mrs. Phebe Lord, 10; Rev. and Mrs. S. McCall, 10; 20 00
West Chester, Cong. ch and so. 34 90—109 90
New Haven City, Aux. So. F. T. Jarman, Agent.
Yale College, Faculty and students. 631; coll. 100,50; a member of the church, 423,50; 3d cong. ch. and so. 180,09; miss. so. in Miss Churchill's sch. 15; R. C. Morse, 50; united m. c. 29 45; Davenport ch. m. c. 6,15; Centre ch. Mrs. H. F. Whitney, 50; First ch. Prof. E. E. Salisbury, 100; Mrs. Salisbury, 100; Mrs. Mary Pritchard, 100; North ch. Nathan Peck, 50, m. c. 12; Third ch. a friend, 100; W. A. Ives, 50; F. Ives, 25; S. Stevens, 5; H. Stevens, 5; J. Nicholson, 15; Mrs. M. W. Nicholson, 20; Chapel st. ch. N. B. Ives, 50; Mr. Tyler, 15; 2,132 69
New Haven co. East, F. T. Jarman, Agent.
Cheshire, Cong. ch. and so. 11 00
Fair Haven, 2d cong ch. and so. 33 71
Westville, Cong. ch. and so. 48 33—93 04
New Haven co. West Conso. W. Atwater, Tr.
Birmingham, Cong. ch. and so. 40,30; G. W. S. 20; m. c. 10,01; 70 31
Middlebury, 1st cong. ch. and so. 26 00
Waterbury, 1st cong. ch. and so. 54,38; 2d cong. ch. m. c. 15,05; 69 43—165 74
New London and vic. and Norwich and vic. C. Butler and Lewis A. Hyde, Trs.
East Lyme, Cong. ch. and so. 20 00
Fitchville, (Bozrah) Mrs. F. Raymond, 100 00
Franklin, Rev. F. C. Jones, 2; Mrs. S. Hyde, 2; Wm. B. Hyde, 3; 7 00
New London, Rev. R. McEwen and wife, 518,75; 1st ch. and so. 125; member of do. 50; a friend, 200; 893 75
Norwich, 1st ch. m. c. 10,40; 2d ch. m. c. 49,10; Broadway ch. m. c. 15,25; a friend in Broadway ch. 1,000; 1,074 75-2,095 50
Tolland co. Aux. So. E. B. Preston, Tr.
Columbia, Cong. ch. m. c. 12 07
Somers, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
West Stafford, do. 14 00—36 07

Windham co. Aux. So. Rev. S. G. Willard, Tr.
Chaplin, Cong. ch. and so. wh. with prev. dona. cons. DAVID A. GRIGGS an H. M. 36 00
West Killingly, Westfield ch. m. c. 130 33
Willimantic, Cong. ch. m. c. 7 45—173 78
A friend, 6 00

10,351 52

Legacies.—Norwich, Mrs. Nancy C. Reynolds, by Geo. Perkins, Ex'r, 4,000, less tax, 3,800 00
Salisbury, Mrs. Mary L. Lee, by Rev. Jonathan Lee, Ex'r, 133 00—3,933 00

14,284 52

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Auburn, 2d pres. ch. wh. cons. Rev. W. J. BEECHER and WM. B. MCMASTER, H. M. 150 00
Genoa, 1st pres. ch. 15 16—165 16
Buffalo and vic. H. Stillman, Agent.
Attica, Pres. ch. SEYMOUR NORTON, wh. cons. himself an H. M. 200 00
Aurora, 1st pres. ch. 100 00
Buffalo, A friend, 300 00—600 00
Geneva and vic. W. H. Smith, Agent.
Geneva, Pres. ch. m. c. 42 17
Monroe co. and vic. E. Ely and Wm. Alling, Agents.
Brockport, Summers Hubbell, 10 00
Rochester, Plymouth cong. ch. 42 68—52 68
New York and Brooklyn Aux. So. A. Merwin, Tr.
Of wh. from Robert Bliss, 50; Chapin miss. asso. Mrs O. P. Atterbury, 100; B. F. Butler, 100; Mrs. D. Stuart Dodge, 100; avails of sale of carpet, 5; HERMAN GRIFFIN, 150, wh. cons. himself and Rev. GEO. H. GRIFFIN, H. M.; J. Howard Sweetser, 25; Mrs. A. P. Sheldon, and others of the 1st pres. ch. Brooklyn, 130; an Episcopalian, 200; Dr. A. C. Post, 300; R. G. Pardee, 15; Z. S. Ely, 1,500; J. W. LESTER, 100, wh. cons. himself an H. M. 3,272 21
Oneida co. Aux. So. J. E. Warner, Tr.
Boonville, Pres. ch. 100 00
Westernville, Pres. ch. to cons. M. H. JONES an H. M. 115 00—215 00
St. Lawrence co. Aux. So. C. T. Hulburd, Tr.
Brasher Falls, Pres. ch. m. c. 3 00
Canton, 1st cong. ch. and so. 7 00
Chippewa, do. 13 00
Lawrenceville, Cong. ch. and so. 11 00
Stockholm, A thank-offering, 10 00—44 00

4,391 22

Albany, Rev. David Dyer, 25 00
Amenia, Pres. ch. 23 30
Amsterdam, Pres ch. m. c. 69 12
Angelica, Pres. ch. 100; Vial Thomas, 10; 110 00
Bangor, Cong. ch. and so. 11 00
Berkshire, 1st cong. ch. and so. 72 20
Big Flats, 1st pres. ch. 49 75
Binghamton, Rev. Marcus Ford, 50; Rev. P. Lockwood and wife, 32; 82 00
Cazenovia, Rev. Geo. S. Boardman, 50 00
Collamer, Mrs. P. P. Smith, 5 00
Constantia, Pres. ch. 71 00
Corfu, do. 20 00
Corning, do. 144 77
Cornwall Landing, do. 23 85
Coventry, 1st cong. ch. 12; friend, 1; 13 00
Cuba, Pres. ch. 41 00
Dunkirk, do. 26 00
Eden, 1st cong. ch. 1 50
Ellenburg Centre, A friend, 5 00
Elmira, 2d pres. ch. (of wh. from Miss C. Thurston, 50, to cons. Rev. M. ROWELL an H. M.; members of Miss Thurston's sem. 20; m. c. 26,57;) 185 84
Freedom Plains, 1st pres. ch. 23 30
Franklinville, M. W. Hallock, 3 00
Gaines, Cong. ch. and so. 43 00
Greenville, Pres. ch. 10 00
Guilford, 1st cong. ch. and so. 68 70
Homer, J. C. Holbrook, D. D. 20 00
Irvington, Pres. ch. 714 41
Jamestown, Cong. ch. ad'l, 44 00
Kinderhook, Four friends, 40 00
Lakeville, (1st pres. ch. of Geneseo) to cons. Mrs. ELLEN W. SCOVEL an H. M. 103 20
Le Roy, Rev. C. C. Kimball, 10 00
Mannsville, Cong. ch. and so. 21 27
Mattituck, Pres. ch. 15 00
Middletown, 1st pres. ch. 100 00
Moravia, Cong. ch. m. c. 26 65
New Lebanon, a friend, 4 00
Nineveh, Pres. ch. 44 22
Norwich, 1st cong. ch. and so. ad'l, of wh. from Eliza Foote, 10; and from Mary B. Kershaw, dec'd, 50; to cons. JOHN W. CHURCH and Mrs. JAMES KERSHAW, H. M. 70 86
Oakfield, Mrs. E. Holbrook, 12 00
Oswego, Cong. ch. and so. 306,82; 1st pres. ch. less exch. 426,84; 733 66
Otisville, Pres. ch. 2 10
Pekin, Abigail Peck, 2 00
Perry Centre, Cong. ch. and so. 24 70
Plattsburgh, Mrs. J. Dielle, 5 00
Prattsburgh, Pres. ch. 44 98
Preston, Wm. Parker, 50 00
Pulaski, Cong. ch. and so. 11 80
Seneca Falls, Pres. ch. Rev. A. D. Eddy, 20; Mrs. Nancy Dey, 10; m. c. 31; coll. 74, wh. cons. Mrs. NANCY DEY an H. M. 135 00
Schenectady, Rev. L. P. Hickok, 30 00
Sherburn, 1st cong. ch. bal. 2 00
Sherman, Cong. ch. and so. 60 00
Springfield, Pres. ch. 83 00
Strykersville, Milo Warner, 5 00
Syracuse, L. Smith Hobart, 10 00
Trumansburgh, Pres. ch. bal. 5 00
Unionville, Pres. ch. 25 00
Watertown, Miss P. F. Hubbard, 15 00
Whitehall, 1st pres. ch. (50 of wh. with prev. dona. from J. H. H. Parke, cons. MARY R. PARKE an H. M.) 227 00
Yonkers, 1st pres. ch. H. M. Schieffelin, 1,548 13
12th Cavalry, M. D. 1 00—5,423 31

9,814 53

Legacies.—Buffalo, Jabez Goodell, by H. Shumway, Ex'r, 856 00
Port Byron, David Wilson, by W. A. Jacobs, Ex'r, 170 11
Springfield, Benjamin Rathbun, interest, 72 73
Utica, Adin Howard, by A. G. Howard, Ex'r, 497 50—1,596 34

11,410 87

DELAWARE.

Middletown, Forest ch. 4 56

NEW JERSEY.

Elizabeth, 3d pres. ch. 40; 2d do. 75,25; 115 25
Morristown, Mrs. Joanna Woodruff, 10 00
Newark, L. A. Smith, wh. cons. Rev. SANDFORD H. SMITH an H. M. 50 00
Perth Amboy, Pres. ch. 25 00
Princeton, Prof. A. Guyot, 20 00—220 25

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By Samuel Work, Agent.
Philadelphia, Calvary ch. W. Strong, 100; John A. Brown, 100; B. F. Tredick, 100; J. B. Hughes, 50; N. Chauncy, 50; T. Frothingham, 25; J. H. Wil-

liams, 25; D. McCammon, 25; H. J. Williams, 25; E. D. Kennedy, 20; Mrs. Donaldson, 20; J. Gulliver, 20; A. M. Collins, 10; J. M. Billings, 10; E. M. Lewis, 10; J. H. Atwood, 10; Farr and Bro. 5; W. McKee, 5; Mr. Bates, 5; Mrs. Taylor, 5; M. L. Frederick, 5; J. Thomas, 5; A. McElroy, 5; Mrs. Cummings, 3; S. Smith, 2,50; Mrs. Alderdice, 2; J. C. Adams, 2; J. D. L. 19; for student at Bebek, 6; Mary Ewing, dec'd, by Robert Ewing, Ex'r, 150; J. H. Clark, 5; 824 50
Delaware Water Gap, Mountain ch. 5 00
Germantown, T. B. 10 00—839 50
Ashtonville, Welsh cong. ch. 10 00
Earlville, Rev. H. E. Boardman, 5 00
Economy, Harmony so. 1,000 00
Edinboro', Mrs. Huldah West, 10 00
Erie, 1st pres ch. less exch. 139 20
Farmington Hill, Harriet D. Close, 50
Hawley, Pres. ch. 13 00
Lock Haven, G B. Perkins, 2 91
Millcreek, Pres. ch. 8 00
Montrose, Pres. ch. m. c. 25 00
Philadelphia, H. W. Pitkin, 600; Wm. L. Hildeburn, 62,50; Mrs. E. P. Wilson, 100; Sidney Paul, 50; 812 50
Pittsburg, 3d pres. ch. 829 25
Springfield, Mrs. B. Wales, 5 50
Ulysses. 1st pres. ch. 5 25
Union, Pres. ch. 11 25
Wellsborough, Pres. ch. 13 00—2,890 36

3,729 86

Legacies.—Lewis G. Osbourn, by D. S. Jones, Ex'r, 415 81

4,145 67

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Mrs. Sarah A. Hall, 50; J. H. Stickney, 20; 70 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, First church, 300 00

OHIO.

By William Scott.
Cincinnati, 1st Ger. pres. ch. 10; 2d pres. ch. m. c. 47,15; John Shillito, 100; B. P. Aydelotte, D. D., to cons. Rev. N. S. Dickey an H. M. 50; Addy, Hull and Ray, 100, to cons. Geo. H. Hull an H M.; a friend, 20; do. 10; 337 15
College Hill, Ohio fem. college, 73; Pres. Day and family, 27, wh. cons. Fanny Lothrop an H. M. 100 00
Cumminsville, Misses Turrell, 10 00
Belpre, Cong. ch. m. c. 10 25
Dayton, 3d st. pres. ch. 196 20
Frankfort, W. C. Templin, a dec'd Vol. 20 00
Genoa, Pres. ch. a friend, 5 00
Paddy's Run, Cong. ch. and so. 55 25
Portsmouth, Mrs. L. E. Currier, 2 00
Tupper's Plains, Pres. ch. 15 10
Walnut Hills, Lane sem. ch. 205,30; L. H. Sargent, 100; G. Y. Roots, 100, wh. cons. Mrs. Lucy D. Bishop an H. M. 405 30-1,156 25
By T. P. Handy.
Brecksville, Cong. ch. and so. wh. with prev. dona. cons. Rev. B. F. Sharp an H. M. 17 25
Cleveland, Euclid st. ch. 129 31
Cuyahoga Falls, Cong. ch. and so. 19 36
Fremont, Pres. ch. 71 93
Hudson, Western Reserve Coll. ch. 21 00
Richfield, M. and N. Hammond, 10 00
Rome, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Ruggles, do. 135 00
Twinsburg, do. 26 00
Willoughby, do. 24 30—464 15

1,620 40

Ashtabula, 1st pres. ch. m. c. 10 65
Brighton, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Bristolville, do. 3 55
Cleveland, 1st pres. ch. (of wh. 100 from Francis C Keith, wh. cons. himself an H. M.) 1,062 88
Defiance, 1st pres. ch. 12 00
Greenwich, M. E. Mead, 2 00
Hartford, Cong. ch. and so. 16 50
Huntington, Rev. A. R. Clark and wife, 50; cong. ch. and so. 17,75; 67 75
Johnstown, Mary A. Garland, 1 00
Mt. Gilead, Henry Shedd, 2 00
Newark, Benjamin Ells, 50 00
Newton Falls, Pres. ch. 14 00
North Bloomfield, Cong. ch. and so. 3 75
Pomeroy, Welsh cong. ch. 5 00
Putnam, Pres. ch. bal. 7; special cont. of a few indiv. 100,25; 107 25
Rome, Mrs. Nathan Webb, 5 00
Toledo, Geo. E. Pomeroy, 50 00
Twinsburg, A friend, 1 00
Warren, 1st pres. ch wh. cons. Rev. H. R. Hoisington, S. F. Dickey and H. W. Stratton, H. M. 161 00
Wellington, M. De Wolf, 10; Mrs. M. Manly, 10; Mrs. E. R. Herrick, 2; 22 00
Willoughby, Leicester Lloyd, (ad'l,) 5 00-1,612 33

3,232 73

INDIANA.

By William Scott.
Allensville, Rev. H. Bushnell, Jr. 5 00
Clarksburg, Pres. ch. 25 00
Clinton, do. 7 60
Franklin, Highland ch. 2; New Pisgah ch. 7,35; 9 35
Greenwood, Mrs. Mary Gregg, 25 00
Kingston, Pres. ch. to cons. Rev. A. T. Rankin an H. M. 63 75
Mishawaka, Pres. ch. m. c. 5 50
Monticello, Pres. ch. 28 50
New Albany, 3d pres ch. 102 85
Rockville, Pres. ch. 15 00
Terre Haute, Cong. ch. Asenath Bishop, 10 00
Toronto, Pres. ch. 3 80

301 35
Less exch. 1 25—300 10
Madison, 10 00

310 10

ILLINOIS.

Albany, Cong. ch m. c. 5 00
Batavia, Cong. ch. and so. 75 53
Carlinsville, 1st pres. ch. m. c. 17 70
Chicago, Westminster pres. ch. 150; "In Memoriam," 47.50; Edwards pres. ch. 30; New Eng. cong. ch. C. G. Hammond, to cons. Mrs. C. B. Hammond an H. M., 200; Rev. Wm. W. Patton, 50; Rev. S. J. Humphrey, 50; Hugh McLennan, 125; 3d pres. ch. 196,17; 848 67
Crystal Lake, Cong. ch. m. c. 35 34
Danville, Pres ch 24 95
Edwardsville, E. Livermore, 1 00
Freeport, 1st pres. ch. 100; Rev. Wm. Kampmeier, 5; F. Klein, 1; 106 00
Galesburg, Rev. E. Jenny, 15 00
Jacksonville, Westminster pres. ch. 433 50
Kankakee, H. H. Johnson, 15 00
La Salle, Cong. ch. and so. 100 00
Peoria, Moses Pettengill, 20 00
Polo, R. M. Pearson, 10 00
Quincy, L. 2 00
Rockford, 2d cong. ch. and so. 100; teachers and pupils of fem. sem. 200; 300 00

Sunbeam, Mrs. Mary E. Hale, 5 00
Woodburn, A L. Sturges, 50 00
Woodville, N. Cooke, 10 00—2,074 69

MICHIGAN.

Blissfield, Pres. ch. m. c. 6 45
Detroit, Mrs. Mary E. Brownell, 10 00
Grand Rapids, Rev. Justin Marsh, 2 00
Hillsdale, 1st pres. ch. 134 05
Jackson. A friend, 60 00
Jonesville, S B. Vrooman, 18 00
Kalamazoo, A thank offering from C. B. S., 10; P. L. H., 2; 12 00
Marquette, 1st pres. ch. wh. cons. Rev. C. B. STEVENS, an H. M. 100 00
Milford, United pres. and cong. chs. and so. 63 25
Plainfield, Pres. ch. 8 00
Romeo, Rev. D. J. Poor, 10; a friend, 5; 15 00
Roxand Station, Rev. S. B. Shaw, 1 50
Sandstone, Mary B. Park, 2 00
Somersett, Cong. ch. and so. 15 50—447 75

WISCONSIN.

Allen's Grove, Rev. S. H. Thompson, 2 00
Arlington, Rev. A. G. Dunning, 5 00
Baraboo, M. G K. 5; I. C. 5; 10 00
Beaver Dam, Rev. O. Johnson and family, 10 00
Darlington, Cong. ch. and so. 13 20
Elk Grove, Rev. C. T. Melvin, 10 00
Hartford, Cong. ch. and so. 27 00
Janesville, 1st cong. ch. and so. wh. with prev. dona. cons. VARNUM HOLDEN an H. M. 46 62
La Crosse, Cong. ch. and so. 40 00
Menasha, 1st cong. ch. and so. 45 00
Milwaukie, E. Cramer, 50; Wm. M. Sinclair, 25; J. S. Ricker, 10; T. A Chapman, 10; Geo. Williamson, 10; J. A. Dutcher, 10; Geo. W. White, 10; L. A. Wheeler, 10; A. Whittemore 5; Wm. M. Brigham, 5; a friend, 5; church, 20; 170 00
Oconomowoc, Cong. ch. and so. 34 50
Pardeeville, Pres. ch. 11 80
Shopiere, Cong. ch. bal. 5 00
Sparta, Cong ch. 16 00
Tafton, Friends, 10 00
Waukesha, state Reform School, officers and teachers, 55; boys and girls, 4,69; 59 69
Whitewater, Mrs. E W. Goodhue, 1 00
A soldier of the 33d Wis. Vols. 5 00—521 81

IOWA.

Anamosa, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Big Rock, do. 4 85
Buckingham, E. Roberts, 2 00
Butlerville, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
Crawfordsville, do. do. 6 00
Clermont, Rev. C. R French, 1 00
Davenport, Edwards cong. ch m. c. 2 00
Franklin, Rev. O. French and fam. 10: cong. ch 3,30; 13 30
East Lafayette, Cong. ch. 3 00
Green Mountain, Cong. ch. and so. 20 00
Independence, A friend, 50 00
Keokuk, 1st pres. ch. 32 55
Monoma and Farmersburg, Cong. ch. 10 00
Muscatine, W. F. Johnson, 20 00
New Liberty, Cong. ch. and so. 5 15
Postville, do. bal. 1 00
Stacyville, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
"A debtor to the Lord," 5 00—205 85

MINNESOTA.

Anoka, Cong. ch. bal 20 00
Cannon Falls, Rev. J. N. Williams, 10 00
Hastings, 1st pres ch. 23 93
Rochester, Cong. ch. m. c. 3 50
St. Paul, House of Hope, Pres. ch. m. c. 10 15
Winona, Cong. ch. bal. 18 00—85 58

LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge, Chaplain L. M. Birgeman, 25 00

KANSAS.

Topeka, Cong. ch. m. c. 8 00

CALIFORNIA.

Brooklyn, Pres. ch. 49 65
Oakland, Corg. ch. m. c. 161 27
Redwood City, do. do. 6 55—217 47

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

St. Stephen, A. and Mrs. S. Ballard, 5 00

CANADA.

Montreal, Joseph McKay, 20; M. M. McCullock, 5; Am. ch. and so. 13; premium, 58,90); 96 90
Paris, Norman Hamilton, 20 00
Sorel, James Allen, 12 75—129 65

MISSION SCHOOL ENTERPRISE.

MAINE.—Bethel, 2d ch. a friend, 10; s. s. 10; 20 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Auburn, s. s. 15; Goffstown, 10; Newport, s. s. 15; North Pownal, 4; Ossipee Corner, s. s. 3; Pembroke, 15,35; 62 35
VERMONT.—Corinth, s. s 5,15; Dummerston, s. s. 1,95; Hardwick, 25; Pittsford, savings of Franklin D. Hall, dec d, 18,20; Swanton Falls, children, 61c.; Westford, s. s. 5; Westminster, 2; 57 91
MASSACHUSETTS.—Andover, West par. juv. miss soc. 20; Billerica, ortho. s. s. for Madura, 10; Charlestown, Winthrop s. s. inf. cl. for Ceylon, 13; Montague, 1st ch. s. s. 64,83; Reading two sisters, for Madura, 3; Sheffield, 1st ch s. s. 3,75; West Roxbury, south evan. ch. s. s 5,80; Williamstown, south ch. s. s. 2,25; Woburn, 1st par. s. s. 25; 147 63
RHODE ISLAND.—Tiverton, Cong. s. s. 10 00
CONNECTICUT. — Ellington, s. s. 10; North Haven, s. s. 2; Norwich, Broadway ch. s. s. 20; Vernon, s. s. 15, West Killingly, s. s. benev. so. for Syria, 20; 67 00
NEW YORK.—Oswego, 1st pres. s. s. 36; Pike, pres. s. s. 13,32; Springfield, 1st pres. s. s. 9; 58 32
PENNSYLVANIA.—Manyunk, 1st ch. s. s. 10 00
OHIO.—Athens, Pres. s. s. for Turkey, 10; Cincinnati, 3d pres. s. s. wh. with prev. dona. cons. D. A. MITCHELL an H. M. 50; College Hill, s s for Gaboon, 33; Fremont, s. s. 3,07; Portsmouth, inf. cl. 3; Tupper's Plains, Charley Sargent, dec'd, 50c.; Union Mills Hygiene s. s. 6,10; Wellington, 1st cong. s s. 21; 126 67
INDIANA.—New Albany, 3d pres. s. s. for Bombay, 42 85
ILLINOIS. — Jacksonville, Westminster pres. s. s. 26,60; Lockport, s. s. 4,10, 30 70
MICHIGAN.—Tecumseh, Pres. ch. s. s for India, 50 00
MINNESOTA.—Rushford, Cong. s. s. 1 75
WISCONSIN.—Cottage Grove, Pres. s. s. 5 75

690 93

Donations received in July, $2,264 99
Legacies, 9,547 17
Less overpaid, 5 00—9,542 17

$62,807 16

☞ **TOTAL from September 1st, 1863, to July 30th, 1864,** $384,306 48

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